

THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XLII., No. 1142.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 22, 1889.

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Shanghai mail advices of 4th May were received in London on the 13th inst.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Reeks and 2 children, Messrs. Ang, Mell, J. Jones, J. Bryner and S. Yosida. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Brown, Messrs. C. F. Li, S. Clarke and T. Ishumi. For Yokohama—Messrs. Chas. Hill and T. Schafer. For Liverpool—Mr. F. O. Smith.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Mess and child, Mr. D'Almeida. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Davis, and Mr. P. Spohnholz. For Yokohama—Miss H. Osborne, Messrs. Bressi, Greenhill and J. H. B. Allen.

Per str. *Oxus*, for Hongkong—Mrs. Kerwick, Messrs. Lee Tuck Yuen, Yzolphie, Yong Yeen Kee, Skey and Yamano. For Saigon—Mrs. Charson, and Messrs. Charson. For Marseilles—Messrs. Lucas, Craven, Hayashi and Desson.

Per str. *Kowshing*, for Tientsin—Mr. C. Rump.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Sachsen*, from Bremen—Mr. J. B. Petersen. From Genoa—Mrs. Jess and child. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Spinney.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, from Yokohama, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Caldwell, Miss A. Duncan, Mrs. Masie, Capt. K. N. Yankowsky, Messrs. Henry Syva, R. S. Furlonge, M. Mess, C. Rump, S. Knowler, Hashimoto, Iwata, Sayko and Master Middleton.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Messrs. Perrott, Aquino and d'Almeida.

Per str. *Glencarn*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. da Costa.

Per str. *Y. Ling*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Little.

Per str. *Pechili*, from Foochow—Madame Korff, Messrs. J. Trojel and E. Vie.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Archdeacon Moule, Dr. de Burgh Daily, and Mr. T. Chambers.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin—Mr. George Martinoff.

Per str. *Fuhoo*, from Hankow—Mr. Robert.

Per str. *Sin Nanjing*, from Chefoo and Tientsin—Mr. Wake.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, and Mr. Craven.

Per str. *Peking*, from Hongkong—Miss Fuchs.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Overbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Ogle, Messrs. J. Cole and F. Maitland.

Per str. *Meifoo*, from Amoy—Mr. Dyere.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Mr. Rayner.

Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow—Messrs. McGregor and Allen.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Mr. C. H. Dallas.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		WIND.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		Thermometer in shade		Initials.
	10 A.M.	Atmospheric Therm.		Force.	Day bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. Min.	
Jun 16	29.60	76.0	Z.	0	76.0	75.5	78.0 73.0	B.
17	29.85	74.5	E.S.E.	1	74.5	72.0	90.0 69.0	C.
18	29.85	78.0	W.N.W.	1	78.0	76.5	79.0 72.0	C.
19	29.80	73.0	N.N.W.	2	73.0	72.0	80.5 71.0	C.
20	29.88	73.0	S.E.	3	73.0	71.0	76.0 65.0	C.
21	29.82	72.5	"	2	72.5	71.5	77.0 68.0	O.
22	29.84	73.0	S.S.E.	2	73.0	72.5	76.0 69.0	R.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 22 JUNE, 1889.

YUAN is still Chinese Resident in Seoul, and it is understood that Mr. Denny is returning to his post as adviser to the King, and yet things have been so un-

usually quiet lately in Corea, that there has been nothing to draw attention even to its returns of trade for the first quarter of the present year. On the fact the Hermit Kingdom may certainly be congratulated; the longer this calm lasts, the more steadily she will progress. As far as regards Customs revenue, this progress cannot be expected to be absolutely continuous; there must come periods when the collection declines, even though the whole tendency be forwards; and such a period of decline occurred in the first quarter of this year in Corea as it did in China. The following table shews the net dues and duties collected in the January-March quarter at the three open ports, as compared with the same quarter in the two previous years:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Jenchuan	\$23,260	\$26,844	\$27,037
Fusan	15,175	19,918	11,489
Yuen-san	4,632	14,818	10,568
Total	\$43,067	\$61,580	\$49,094

The total collection this year, \$49,094, is considerably below 1888, \$61,580, but still above 1887, \$43,067, and much above 1886, when it was \$30,372.

Jenchuan or Chemulpo, the principal port, shews no falling-off, and perhaps it is this which confirms the Acting Commissioner of Customs in his habit of keeping his account of woven goods imported in yards instead of pieces, the latter being the rule in the other Korean ports as in China. The import duty collected in Chemulpo shews a slight advance on the collection in 1888, but we find when we examine the detailed returns that this was not due to a maintenance of the general import trade, but to special circumstances. The principal cotton piece goods imported are grey shirtings and lawns, and these declined from 2,229,000 and 628,000 yards in 1888 to 1,385,000 and 400,000 respectively in 1889. The decline extends to nearly all western cotton goods and to Japanese, as also to silk piece goods; and it is evident that the circumstances of the people led them to ask for the coarser, but stronger and more durable, native and Chinese fabrics, for Chinese grasscloth, as it is called, Chinese nan-keens and native piece-goods and grasscloth shew an advance, not nearly equal, however, to the loss on the foreign goods. The resulting loss to the revenue was made up evidently by the increase in the demand for metals, as the following figures of import for the quarter shew. The account is in piculs, but if Mr.

Schoenicke wanted to be consistent, it should be in catties:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Old Iron	547	3	757
Lead	...	...	946
Japan Copper ...	170	10	4,166
Spelter	15	...	4,153

Exports, as might be expected, also shew a decline; the staples of Chemulpo are beans and hides; of the former 33,000 piculs were shipped against 59,000 piculs in 1888; the latter shew an advance over 1888, but were considerably below the average of the three preceding years.

The import and export duties collected in Fusan in the first quarter of 1889 were not much more than half the collection in 1888. The decline was very marked in the import of cotton goods, as the following figures for the principal staples—in pieces, not yards—shew:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Grey Shirtings ...	22,362	30,228	15,708
Cambrics, &c. ...	25,728	38,800	8,271
Cottons, Japanese	1,508	1,909	1,123
„ unclassified	1,383	5,757	189

And the deficiency was not at all supplied, as it was in Chemulpo, by Chinese or native fabrics. There was no increase in woollens or metals, in which the trade is a trifle at the best of times; and the only imports which shew a marked, and significant, advance are sweet potatoes, 20,000 piculs against less than 500, and wheat, 5,000 against 3 piculs. In exports there was a heavy decline in beans, from 59,000 to 7,000 piculs, and in dried fish from 15,000 to 1,500 piculs, a considerably increase in cotton piece-goods, and a slight increase in hides, which were still below 1886 and 1887.

In Yuensan the deficiency in the revenue was in the import duty collected, the export duty shewing a continuous improvement. Here also there was a heavy fall in cotton goods, the import of the principal classes (in pieces) being:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Grey Shirtings	10,750	38,934	19,000
Lawns, &c.	14,280	27,284	20,333
Drills and Sheetings	150	4,235	975

This deficiency was partly made up by a rise in native goods from 31,000 pieces in 1888 to 49,000 pieces in 1889. The business in woollens and metals in Fusan is a *bagatelle*; in foreign sundries the only things to notice are a decline in raw cotton from 677 to 11 piculs, and an increase in rice from 169 to 2,531 piculs. In beans and dried fish, the staple exports of Fusan, there was a considerable advance, from 15,000 and 13,000 piculs in 1888 to 37,000 and 39,000 respectively in 1889. A curious article of export from Fusan is storks; of which 30 were shipped in the last quarter against 24 in 1888.

It remains only to summarise the treasure statistics, which were as under:

	Imports. Silver.	Exports. Gold.	Silver.
Jenchuan ...	\$13,865	\$100,172	\$106,499
Fusan	32,207	16,276	13,036
Yuensan ...	1,000	72,201	679

Total \$47,072 \$188,649 \$120,214
(From which we have deducted the sums transferred from one port in Corea

to another.) In the first quarter of 1888, Corea had a net import of \$20,000 in silver, and exported gold to the value of \$213,000. This year she only exported gold to the value of \$188,000, and lost silver, on balance, to the extent of \$73,000. We trust that the current quarter will shew a recovery.

Summary of News.

The French mail of 17th May arrived here this morning, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Djemnah*.

A mail leaves on Tuesday morning for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Coromandel*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALARMS.

London, 14th June.

An inspired Berlin letter in the *Vienna Free Press* says that the Czar's remark that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro is Russia's only friend was aimed at Austria and Germany, and that a few more such incidents would banish the hope of peace.

MORE ALARMS.

London, 16th June.

There is a growing disquiet with respect to the situation in the Balkans and Russia has proposed to Serbia a military convention. It is feared that Austria will declare that a continuance of the bitter hostility of the Regents at Belgrade will be considered a *casus belli*.

FURTHER NEWS FROM STANLEY.

London, 17th June.

Letters from Stanley from Ujiji dated 10th March state that he is coming to Zanzibar with Emin Pasha.

THE FUTURE OF SAMOA SETTLED.

The Treaty has been signed for the autonomy of Samoa.

A JUDICIOUS DELAY.

London, 18th June.

The Sugar Convention Bill has been postponed to next session.

IMPERIAL AMENITIES.

London, 19th June.

The Czar will meet the Emperor William shortly at Kiel. There is a more hopeful feeling on the Continent.

FRENCH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Admiral Krantz gave notice in the Chamber that he would ask for sixty million francs to build ironclads.

UNITED STATES.

London, 3rd June.

The huge reservoir at Johnstown near Pittsburg has burst owing to torrential rains, and has caused terrible desolation. Populous towns and villages have vanished. Disastrous floods have also occurred in Maryland and Virginia. Almost 10,000 lives have been lost.

THE CAPE.

Sir Hercules Robinson will not return to the Cape, but retires in August.

THE INUNDATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

London, 4th June.

The floods near Pittsburg are abating. A quantity of *débris* from the Johnstown reservoir lodged and collected under a bridge, and amongst the *débris* are two thousand bodies. The air is tainted for miles around, and it is feared pestilence may arise from the mass of corruption.—*Straits Times*.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

London, 5th June.

The report of the Suez Canal Company shows a profit of thirty-six millions of francs.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE STUMP.

6th June.

Mr. Gladstone is on a political tour through the Western Counties. At Southampton, where he was received with an ovation, he said that from the results of the bye elections he predicted that at the next General Election his party will gain one hundred seats.—*Singapore Papers*.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

1889.

	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Rainfall
	Min.	Max.	in inches.
June 15	73°.	79°.	0.25
„ 16	74°.	79°.	0.99
„ 17	69°.	82°.	0.03
„ 18	73°.	84°.	3.36
„ 19	70°.	82°.	0.87
„ 20	68°.	81°.	0.83
„ 21	70°.	80°.	0.05

1888.

	Min.	Max.	Rainfall
			in inches.
June 15	64°.	77°.	0.07
„ 16	64°.	74°.	0.20
„ 17	66°.	85°.	.....
„ 18	72°.	77°.	.....
„ 19	69°.	77°.	.....
„ 20	67°.	77°.	.....
„ 21	70°.	82°.	0.01

We hear that the market for second crops has been opened in Hankow at Tls. 22 to 25 for Ningchows.

No news has yet been received of the opening of the market in Foochow. There are some 300,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests in stock, and the musters shewn are counted by thousands.

In a private letter from Cho Chia Kou, Honan, dated the 5th inst., the writer says; "I have just returned from a trip to the breach and to the Capital. Was glad to find things looking much better than one expected. Nine-tenths of the recently flooded districts are under cultivation."

The following further sums for the sufferers by the Lü-chow fire are acknowledged:—

Messrs. Maitland & Co.	Tls. 50
Holliday, Wise & Co.	„ 50
Iveson & Co.	„ 25

Shanghai was visited with a real summer shower with thunder and lightning on Tuesday afternoon, three inches of rain falling between 4 and 5 p.m. Most of the streets were flooded, the storm nearly coinciding, as is so often the case, with high water in the river. A great part of the public garden was a lake, the central grass-plot being surrounded by a broad sheet of water, nearly a foot in depth in places, and most of the paths were flooded and a similar state of affairs existed in the Cathedral compound. Hankow Road was in some places a foot under water. A tremendous quantity of sand was washed off the surface of the roads. The total rainfall up to midnight was 3.36 inches.

The first after-dinner concert in the Public Garden was given on Monday night, the time having been altered to nine, in deference to the wishes of a large number of people. The attendance was not very large. The new band-stand is undoubtedly a great success, and looks extremely bright and pretty by lamplight, but the Council have made a great mistake in replacing the electric light that was on the old band stand by gas. Although there are four large Brays' lamps round the grass-plot, eight lamps with three burners each round the band stand itself, and a large lamp in the middle, the lighting was very dismal, and in the bright gleam of the electric light opposite Tai-koo, the flames of the gas lamps looked positively brown. Fortunately the electric lights on the Bund were burning well, for without them the Garden would have been very dark. The band is now playing excellently.

The *Shih Pao* says that in the great fire which began at Lü-chow in Szechuan on the 12th April—and was mentioned some time ago by our Ichang correspondent

—no less than 36,017 families were rendered homeless. It adds that "the number of persons, killed both by suffocation and by being trampled upon, is too numerous to reckon. All the sufferers that escaped from death now live on the bank of river. As they have no houses to live in, nor food to eat, the authorities are providing for their necessities and soliciting help from the benevolent."

On Wednesday, the remains of Chên Choping, the late Secretary to the Silk Guild, were removed from Hankow Road, and there was a grand function on the occasion. The Taotai sent a guard of fifty soldiers and his band to join in the procession that paraded the streets. Among the processionists were a number of countrymen whose villages had received assistance from the deceased at various times.

Saturday last being the anniversary of the death of Frederick William, late Emperor of Germany, the Consular flags throughout the Settlements were flying at half-mast. The German Club also displayed a flag at half-mast.

We learn from Captain Gulland that the action brought against the China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co. in Hankow in the British Consular Court by Messrs. Gordon Bros., who claimed damages for having been refused freight-room in the *Moyune*, has been decided in favour of the steamship company, with costs.

To judge by a paragraph in the report of the Trustees of the British Episcopal Church at Foochow for the year ending 31st May last they at least do not regard marriage as a failure, for they say; "A special and pleasing feature in the work of the Church during the past year has been the unusual number of marriage ceremonies which have been performed; three weddings having taken place among the regular members of our community."

Sir Richard T. Rennie, C.J., Mr. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, and Mr. Malcolm Jones, leave for Amoy in the *Woosung* on Tuesday morning to try a manslaughter case there.

The *Smith* came in yesterday evening dressed with flags, and bringing up from Amoy Mr. Chêng, the owner of the Kelung Coal Mines.

The *Moyune*, the first steamer to leave Hankow this season, left Port Said yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, having made the run from the Woosung Spit Buoy in 25 days 21 hours.

We are glad to hear that a telegram has been received from Captain Burdis, announcing his safe arrival at Shimonoseki in the fifteen-ton yacht *Reiver*, recently built here by Messrs. Boyd & Co. Taking so small a vessel safely across at this time of year is a bit of good seamanship worth recording.

At the Mixed Court on Monday Mr. Gandevia in his suit against Pau Yuen-chong explained to the Court some parts of his evidence which he gave last week. He said he had since found three entries of money entered in an account headed "Pau Yuen-chong," and commencing in 1871. The case was eventually adjourned for a fortnight.

The *Russia*, from Hankow with teas for Odessa, passed Woosung outwards on Monday afternoon.

There is every indication of a magnificent rice harvest in Tongking this year.

The *Chingco* and *Oopack*, both "Mutuals," left here the same day last week, the former for Japan, and the latter for London. There is usually a little healthy rivalry on the part of the officers of different steamers, each claiming some superiorities for their respective boats. So when the *Oopack* in charge of Mr. Pilot Pike got to Woosung, she waited for the *Chingco* in charge of Mr. Pilot Brun, and the engineers entering into the fun, a race of some forty miles ensued. Vessels going the same way as themselves were passed

easily, there being no motive on their part to put on a spurt. The contending vessels were close together, so close in fact, that they were frequently within speaking distance. Neither succeeded in beating the other and when they got to Gutzlaff at 2 p.m. where they had to part, the result of the race was a dead heat to be decided on some future occasion.

The weather report at 10 a.m. on Saturday read as follows:—"Atmospheric pressure in the N.E. extending over Tokio and Vladivostok. At Sicawei, barometer falling from last night; depression appears coming from the W. and is likely to pass in the N.E. of Shanghai. Wind likely to turn to N.W. by the S. Bad weather is possible." Sunday at 10 a.m. "The centre of the depression appears to have passed Shanghai not very distant, in the W. and going towards E. It will probably reach the Straits of Corea to-night. A strong gale will probably follow along the coast of Japan. At Sicawei, the barometer was rising this morning along the China coast; a strong N.W. breeze will blow probably." The *Kutsang* left Swatow on the 12th instant and had fresh N.N.E. winds, and dull weather to Bonham; then light easterly winds and haze. The *Kiangteen* had strong S.E. winds on her way up from Ningpo on Saturday. The *Poochi* had moderate, variable winds, from Chefoo to Promontory, then fresh S.E. winds and misty weather to port, arriving here on Friday night. The *Haeen* left Tientsin on the 13th and from Taku to Chefoo had moderate gale from S.S.E. and hazy weather. At Chefoo had fresh southerly gale and high sea. From Chefoo to Shaweishan strong south to S.S.E. wind, heavy squalls and thick fogs; followed by fresh westerly winds to port. From Hankow to Shanghai the *Kiangyung*, which sailed on the 12th and arrived here on Saturday, had strong S.E. winds. The *Kaifong* left Amoy on the 13th and had moderate easterly winds to Shanghai.

On the evening of the 11th inst., when on her last upward trip, the *Kiangfoo* experienced a very severe thunderstorm, accompanied by very heavy rain and remarkably large hail-stones which broke upwards of thirty windows in deck houses and skylights. The wind for a few minutes blew with hurricane force. The steamer was anchored for nearly an hour with over 75 fathoms of cable out, about 3 miles below Calliope Beacon.

The *Haechang* from Wenchow, 16th inst., reports light S.E. winds to Ningpo, and the *Kiangteen* had thick foggy weather and light southerly airs to Kiutoan Lightship, then fine weather to port. Sicawei reported at 10 a.m. on Tuesday:—"All along the coast, barometer is about the average height; light and variable winds. The gale announced in the previous report occurred at Nagasaki on the 16th and 17th and was strong. The weather is unsettled."

The *Tsukushi Maru* left Kuchinotz on the 15th and for the first part of the passage had strong S.E. to southerly gales; then light easterly winds, overcast weather and fog. The *Ichang*, from Ningpo, had southerly winds, then northerly winds, rain and heavy squalls. The *Tungchow*, from Tientsin on the 16th, had light variable winds and foggy weather generally, arriving here on the 19th. Sicawei reported at 10 a.m. on the 19th:—"Yesterday the barometer was steady in the south. At Sicawei there was a rapid fall under the influence of the storm. This morning, 19th, the barometer is rising everywhere, there is a moderate variable breeze, and the weather is still unsettled."

The *Kowshing* left Tientsin on the 17th and reports fresh breeze and cloudy weather. Left Chefoo on 18th with fresh wind and dense fog round the N.E. Promontory. From S.E. Promontory to Shaweishan moderate breeze. The *Hideyoshi Maru* left Nagasaki on the 17th with south-westerly winds high south-westerly sea and thick rain and fog. On Sunday night the

Benalder, from Nagasaki, experienced a southerly gale and heavy rain. The *Fushun* left Hongkong on the 17th with light rain to Turnabout, then fine weather and light airs, arriving here on the 20th. The *Kiangteen* had light southerly winds and fine clear weather. The Sicawei report on Thursday stated:—"Barometer keeping steady at Sicawei. In the south it is falling with a strong S. breeze."

The *Ichang* had moderate S.E. winds, cloudy and dull weather from Ningpo, and the *Hangchow* experienced fine weather from Amoy up the coast. The *Kungpai* left Tangku on the 18th and experienced light winds from S.W. to S.E. and fine weather, with occasional fogs after leaving the Peiho. The *Taiwo* left Hankow on the 18th and had easterly winds and fine to cloudy weather. The *Glenfruin* left Nagasaki on the 18th and experienced a strong gale off Cape Goto veering from S. to W.N.W. then to port light winds and overcast cloudy weather. From Sicawei the report yesterday was:—"10 a.m. barometer keeping steady at Sicawei and all along the China coast. Moderate south breeze."

The *Tiverton*, from Batoum for Shanghai, broke down outside Hongkong and returned to that port on the 15th for repairs.

In reference to King Humbert's intended visit to Strasburg, we find the following telegram, dated Berlin, 25th May, in the *Straits Times*:—"King Humbert had arranged to visit Strasburg with the Emperor William on his homeward journey. The Emperor William had also ordered a grand review of the Strasburg garrison to be held on the occasion of the Italian monarch's visit there. All this, on becoming known in Paris, evoked such intense excitement and bitterness that King Humbert has therefore abandoned the project. It is an undoubted fact that the visit of King Humbert to Berlin has greatly strengthened the alliance between Italy and Germany. Signor Crispi is reported to have said while here that he was quite indifferent as to the attitude of France in any matters affecting Italy."

In reference to the mobbing of the Duke of Cambridge, a telegram in the *Straits Times* dated May 27th says:—"Full particulars of the surrounding of the Royal carriages at the Fire Brigade parade on Saturday show that nobody was injured, and that the mob, though behaving in a rough manner, cheered their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales immediately."

The *Madras Mail* says that the latest reports from the Indian tea districts are by no means encouraging. High winds, accompanied in many instances with heavy hail-storms which have done much damage to the bushes, are reported from Assam, Cachar, and Darjeeling, and the constant and heavy rain in Assam and Cachar has also retarded manufacture. On the other hand, the Terai and Dooars both complain of want of rain.

The *Japan Gazette* says that in the American papers, to hand by the O. & O. steamer *Belgie*, there appears the following telegram: "E. S. Babcock, Jr., telegraphs from New York that the Atchison Railroad has arranged with the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company to put on a first-class line of steamers between San Diego and Yokohama to handle a portion of the silk trade."

The regular export of silk from Haiphong to France is beginning. The *Courrier* quotes native reelees, No. 1, at \$300 per picul.

The last received number of the *Courrier d'Haiphong* contains the melancholy news of the death on board the *Calédonien* of cholera on his homeward voyage of M. Richaud, the late Governor-General of French Indo-China. The death occurred on the 31st of May, and the message announcing it is dated from Colombo.

A telegram of 4th June from Paris in the *Courrier d'Haiphong* announces that the

Servian government has forcibly dispossessed the French Railway Company in that kingdom. A despatch dated Langson, 29th May, in the same paper announces that the Chinese Customs officials had arrived at Langchow, and that free traffic across the frontier would be inaugurated as soon as possible.

A telegram in the *Courrier d'Haiphong* says that there were only two deaths from cholera on the *Calédonien*; M. Richaud on the 31st of May, and a Chinaman on the 2nd of June. The sanitary condition of the vessel was good. M. Richaud, we learn, was buried at sea between Singapore and Colombo.

The Canton correspondent of the *Hongkong Telegraph* writes as follows about the late Viceroy of the Yün-Kwei provinces:—The anti-foreign party in China loses by the death of Tsên Yü-ying, the late Viceroy of Yünnan and Kweichow, its best friend and most formidable supporter. Born in the adjacent Kwangsi province, through life he has been the determined opponent of everything foreign, and there is only too much reason to suppose that he was directly instrumental in the murder of Mr. Margary, of the British Consular Service; and although the Commissioners appointed to investigate the matter were almost unanimous in this conclusion, Tsên carried too many guns for them at Peking, and came off with flying colours and was shortly afterwards made Governor of the Fukien province. The late Viceroy was certainly consistent in his hatred of foreigners throughout his career; and one of his last acts whilst in this neighbourhood, in the year 1880, exemplified this, for on arrival at Canton en route to Foochow to assume his office, he arranged that he should not pass through Hongkong waters, but that the gunboat conveying him to Foochow should give Hongkong a wide berth of about fifty miles. Tsên was not a success during the short time he held office as Governor of Fukien; he was too "ultra ad ultra," and his promotion to the Viceroyalty of the provinces in which his whole life had been spent was welcomed by all. The Tongking authorities probably will find matters run more smoothly by Tsên's obliteration from the roll of living worthies in the Chinese Empire.

Mr. Charles Pascoe, formerly a gunner in the Royal Navy, joined the Customs Service in Hongkong, and handed his good conduct certificates to Mr. F. A. Morgan, Commissioner. He was subsequently discharged for chastising a Chinaman, and when he applied for the return of his certificates was told that they had been taken to Japan by Captain Clayson. For the want of these certificates he had already lost one good billet, and he sued Mr. Morgan before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge, on the 11th, for \$600 damages. The facts were not disputed, and his lordship reserved judgment, expressing the strong opinion that the plaintiff had no case, which seems somewhat hard; but Mr. Francis, for the defendant, mentioned that Mr. Morgan had agreed to allow the plaintiff \$30 a month for his maintenance until he got work, and had done all he could to get the papers back, and it was most ungrateful of the plaintiff to take proceedings.

We take the following extracts from the *Daily Press*:—Applications for shares in the Shamene Hotel and Land Company, Limited, are invited from the public.—The report of the Manila Ship Company for last year shows a profit of \$31,246, of which 10 per cent. is carried to reserve, a dividend of 8 per cent. absorbs \$27,616, and the balance of \$832.23 is carried to new account.—The Chinese Amusement Syndicate, Limited, has been formed for the purpose of establishing a switchback railway, a merry-go-round, and providing other amusements of similar character for the Chinese. The capital, we believe, is

\$20,000.—We hear that two Chinese hongts engaged in the opium trade have stopped payment. The liabilities are said to be \$400,000 and \$150,000. The result of these failures has been to produce a semi-panic and many hongts have refused to do business until after the half-yearly settlements. We also hear that a Chinese bank closed its doors on Saturday last.

The work of repairing the Peak Tramway, says the *Daily Press*, is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. Fortunately, it has been found that the damage done is not so serious as was at first supposed. The top of the track has been carried away, but the foundation still remains uninjured. It has also been found that the whole of the fresh material required can be procured in the Colony, so that there will be no necessity to delay the work until new material arrives from home, and the managers therefore hope to have everything in working order by the middle of next month. The Company have also commenced building a station at the terminus on the lower level, thus removing a grievance which has been extensively ventilated by those who used the tramway and had to wait often in sun or rain without any shelter whatever.

The following extract from the *China Mail* looks as if that paper at least did not deeply admire the present Governor of Hongkong:—"Hallelujah! We understand that the chief occupant of Mountain Lodge is in labour, and that in a few days birth will be given to a Message, which will be fired at the heads of the members of the Legislative Council—whenever it pleases the said occupant to call them together. It is fully expected that the message would put an end to all our storm-woes, and prove a panacea for innumerable ills to come. The unofficial members, on hearing the rumour of this great solution of our troubles, were enraptured at the graciousness of His Excellency's condescension. It was at first their intention to go as a deputation to present with bended knees to His Excellency the thanks of a grateful and humble community. It was afterwards thought, however, that this would be presuming too much on His Excellency's good nature, who might not have sufficient time to receive even the thanks of such poor mortals as they. It was therefore resolved to wait patiently till His Excellency should most graciously determine to call a meeting of Council, and then embody their thanks and homage in the form of an address. The exact terms of this address have not been fixed, but it will very probably run somewhat as follows:—"We the unofficial members of the Legislative Council beg humbly to express our profound appreciation of the wisdom displayed by your Excellency in so promptly relieving the members of this Council, after the recent storm, of the task of discussing the state of affairs in public. We likewise take this opportunity of expressing our unbounded admiration for the masterly activity displayed by the Public Works Department in repairing the damage done by the said storm, and thus preventing all chance of an epidemic breaking out. We cannot but feel amazed at the fact that no less than 306½ basketfuls of earth were within a fortnight removed by old women and children from the roads and drains. We also feel sure that the residents, and especially those who use the launches calling at Pedder's Wharf, will appreciate the wise policy of depositing the mud near the landing-stage. As the true exponents of public opinion, we assure your Excellency that the residents will gladly wait for the removal of the mud which blocks the streets until such time as the Public Works Department shall have matured their plans, obtained specifications and carried out the work of reconstructing the drains. We have no doubt that as soon as these plans and specifications are obtained, the work will be pushed on. We also embrace this occasion of expressing our horror at the

conduct of certain writers in the public press who have dared to suggest that the drain from the foot of Wyndham Street to the Praya could have been cleared by this time, and the mud removed from the centre of the town. We are certain you have done all you could have done, and we are confident the community would have been content had you done far less, if that were possible. Throughout this crisis and for several months back the beautiful harmony that has prevailed in the Public Works Department has been the admiration of all. We feel heartily thankful that, through their wise administration, pea-soup is now delivered ready-made to a large part of the community. The thankless doctors and others who despise the priceless boon and refuse to recognise you as an authority on the impurity of water are unworthy to rank among the citizens of this righteous, God-fearing Colony. The scrupulous regard you have ever shown for the opinion of the people who pay the taxes, and who, as you yourself most graciously declared in one of your many orations, ought to be given the say, is an augury of glorious reforms in the near future. We look forward to the time when this Colony will by your hands be endowed with a Municipal Council; and we have not the slightest doubt that, although your chief counsellor and revered adviser, Mr. Price, who, as your Excellency said, was the admired of all, has been snatched from your bosom, you will so draft the great Bill that the new Municipal Council will fulfil the purpose for which it was constituted as completely as the Sanitary Board has fulfilled its destiny.' It is said that after the meeting of Council there will be a grand ball at Government House and general rejoicing. Meantime Mr. Ryrie is reading up a bound volume of his valedictory speeches in order to prepare himself to adequately introduce the address."

Major J. F. Holliday, formerly commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, is interesting himself in the formation of a similar corps in Hongkong, and the matter could not be in better hands. The *Daily Press* says:—A meeting of the Executive Council was held on Thursday afternoon (13th inst.) with reference to the formation of a Volunteer Corps. A scheme has been mapped out by Mr. J. F. Holliday and while the Governor has not pledged himself to the details the general plan has received approval. The scheme has not yet been made public but we believe, speaking generally, it provides for the formation of a corps to be trained in the use of the rifle and the Maxim gun. In his approval of this scheme, we understand the Governor is strongly supported by Major-General Edwards. General Edwards is fully alive to the defenceless state of the south side of the island, should an attack be made on Hongkong. In the event of such an attack being made the first thing to be done would, of course, be to man the forts strongly. This, the General believes, would leave him with about one hundred and fifty to two hundred men to protect the other side of the island. His idea is therefore to obtain if possible a force of volunteers consisting of about two hundred and fifty men trained in the use of the rifle and the working of the Maxim gun. With these to supplement the regulars he would have to spare, and placed on the summits of the hills, he believes he would be able to give a good account of any enemy who would land. We also hear that General Edwards has received what almost amounts to a promise from several leading residents, both European and Chinese, following the example of their fellow colonists in Singapore, to provide several Maxim guns. A scheme has, we understand, also been sent in by Mr. Whitehead for the formation of a mounted corps, who would, in case of attack, act as scouts on the various roads. With a view of inducing recruits to join and of encouraging proficiency when the corps is formed the

Government are contemplating the giving of prizes from time to time, and also, if found practicable, the exemption of those who have proved themselves effective from serving on juries. At present, however, nothing definite is settled, although as we have already said, the general plan has been approved. We understand, however, that by a meeting or other means, a detailed plan of the whole scheme with the proposals and recommendations of the Government will shortly be laid before the public.

On the 4th instant Captain Joyce of the steamship *Normanby* was brought before the magistrates in Singapore on the charge of bringing into the colony five blind, decrepit, and diseased Chinamen, who were without means of subsistence and physically incapable of earning a livelihood. The Captain was about to plead guilty to one of them, named Chee Ah Chew, but on the advice of his lawyer he changed his mind and pleaded not guilty. It appeared that the men had been sent to Sarawak some months before to work in the coal mines, and had there become afflicted with the diseases mentioned and many others, so the Sarawak government gave each of them some rice and fish, a suit of clothes and \$2 pocket-money, and shipped them off to Singapore. They landed on the 28th April, and were then in such a condition that they were sent to the Pauper Hospital, where they had been ever since. None of them could remember the name of the ship or the Captain that brought them, but they all remembered that they came with Chee Ah Chew. For the defence it was contended, first that the men were not destitute, for they all had some rice and fish and \$2, which would keep a Chinaman for a month; second, that Captain Joyce did not know they were destitute when he landed them; and third, that Captain Joyce did not land them at all, because they landed of their own free will. The magistrates decided that there was not sufficient evidence to convict, as, the enactment under which the Captain was charged being a penal one, it must be construed strictly, and on these grounds Captain Joyce was discharged. The *Straits Times* suggests that the law, dating as it does from 1850, "should receive the early attention of the Attorney-General for amendment to suit the requirements of the day, and thus to prevent failures of justice in charges under its provisions." It allows that "two dollars will carry a Chinaman a long way until he gets a job, but it is ridiculous to deem that that is applicable to these stricken men, almost all of whom the medical testimony pronounced to be incurable." This is evidently the kind of law that lawyers drive four-horse coaches through.

The *Free Press* says:—News has reached Singapore from North-Borneo on the 7th inst. by the *Ranee* of a case of amok in Sandakan which might have ended very tragically. There had been held at the Government House on the 25th ult., a *durbar* at which some 150 native chiefs were present. Following the *durbar* some sports had been arranged and during the progress of these a Bagau became every excited, drew his parang and ran amok. The first person he happened to encounter was Mr. R. Little, who was not looking his way and was unexpectedly attacked, sustaining some severe cuts on the face, one nasty wound reaching from the bridge of the nose to the ear. There were fortunately four doctors present and immediate assistance was rendered to Mr. Little, whose face was much cut up. The wounds are, however, not of a dangerous character and as they were immediately dressed no serious injury will be done. The amok then continued his career through the crowd, missing Mr. Wheatley, but attacking two Sikhs and cutting them, one rather severely. The Sergeant Major of the Sikhs, who had a stick in his hand, struck the man's forearm and compelled him to

drop the parang. He was then seized and put in irons. One of the Sikhs is rather badly hurt, the other not so much so, while Mr. Little's wounds are expected to be well in about three weeks. Their assailant is of course in safe custody.

The following particulars of a disastrous fire in which 150 men, women and children are said to have perished at Akbarpore, sub-division Behar, have been sent to an Indian paper by a correspondent. It appears there was a marriage in the house of a Rajput. As usual, there was a large gathering of both sexes. While the ceremony was being proceeded with, a fire broke out at the entrance of the house, and as a strong westerly wind was blowing at the time, the entire premises were enveloped in flames in the course of a few minutes. Some of the men managed to extricate themselves by rushing to the door. But the difficulty was—how to save the women and children? The greatest confusion prevailed. One Sipahi Singh, the father of the bridegroom, and a brave Rajput, had the presence of mind to snatch his son and the bride from the crowd and going to the roof let them down in a lane running close to the house, and told them to run for their lives. Having just then recollected that he had left a bag of Rs. 150 behind him, he returned to the house. He recovered the bag and was preparing to make his escape when he heard the lamentations of women and children proceeding from a room the door of which was shut. Sipahi was too brave and noble a fellow to think of his personal safety when these helpless creatures were in imminent danger of being burnt to death. He opened the door and the scene that followed defies description. The females rushed out and laid hold of him, each one in despair calling out "save me, save me." He was a man of splendid physique, and if left alone might have succeeded in saving some if not all, but what could the poor man do against so many distracted women and children clinging to him for dear life. He fell to the ground and they crowded round him. A few minutes more and the fire had done its worst. Nothing was to be seen but a heap of charred remains. The sight was revolting in the extreme. The police were on the spot after the accident, and buried the dead in three wells of the village. The fire extended to other huts and Akbarpore was a wreck.

The *Engineer* of May 10th has an interesting article on the escape of the *Calliope*, in which it is partly attributed to her being provided with a manganese bronze propeller, and some very interesting facts are given to prove the value of manganese bronze, and the truth of the statement that the half-knot or so which she was able to make against the storm, and which saved her, was due to this. The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Ballaarat* was originally fitted with steel blades to her propeller; when these were changed for manganese bronze, of precisely the same diameter, pitch and surface, she gained a quarter of a knot in speed, and her coal consumption declined between 8 and 9 tons a day, or a total of 715 tons on the round voyage to Australia and back. When the steel propellers of the *Australia* and *Zealandia* were similarly changed, their speed was increased one knot, and the length of their passages, between San Francisco and Australia, was decreased two days. Similar results have been obtained in other large steamship companies, and manganese bronze is being rapidly adopted in the English, French and Russian navies. The reason for the superiority seems to be that manganese bronze does not warp in annealing and therefore the castings retain the true shape originally intended, and it does not pit or corrode, so that the propeller is always smooth. It costs three times as much as steel, but it lasts as long as the ship to which it is fitted, and when worn out it will fetch a good price as old metal.

The *Calliope* arrived at Sydney on April 4th. The statement of Mr. H. G. Rourke, the staff engineer, is of interest in regard to the escape from Apia. He says that when he got steam up in the first instance he did so in four boilers, and subsequently in the other two, making steam in six boilers. When full steam was got up they were hanging to one anchor. They went ahead at full speed, using every available means to generate steam. The power developed by the machinery was equal, if not greater than, to propelling the ship at fifteen knots an hour in smooth water, and yet in the hurricane they could only make from a half to three-quarters of a knot per hour, just enough to give her steerage way. Every man stuck to his post and did his work manfully in the engine-room. There was not a sound amongst them, save in the direction of firing up, and not a single man ventured to ask a question as to danger or otherwise. They all put implicit faith in Capt. Kane, and knew that if it were possible he would take her out of danger's way. Not a man attempted to move from his post, and they were all on duty for sixteen hours in the engine-room. Everything was done towards keeping up full steam. Forced draft was used to exert the greatest power obtainable. He attributed much of the success in maintaining and generating steam to the Westport coal which they were using, being in his opinion the very best colonial coal. There was not a single hitch in the machinery from beginning to end. The water entered the ship so rapidly at times that there was 18 inches in the wardroom at one period.

At a dinner given by the Carlton Club at Manchester, Sir Richard Temple, in an interesting speech on openings for British trade, referred specially to China as a market for English goods. Our trade with 350 millions of Chinese was not half as great as our trade with the 250 millions of India, and that just showed the difference between British rule and not British rule. The difference was owing to the superior internal communications of India, because China had no railways into the interior, because her river navigation was imperfectly conducted and far from secure, and because the relations between man and man were not so settled, and the Chinaman was not so sure to reap the fruits of his industry as the native of British India was. Those were the reasons our trade with China was not more extensive. He hoped that by the extension of railways and otherwise we should follow the advantage we had gained in that part of the world. With the same enterprise on the part of the rising generation as there had been in the past, the trade with British India would yet be as nothing to the trade between Britain and China.

According to a careful estimate, says the *Scientific American*, the number of war vessels launched last year by the naval powers of the world was 60, while more than 100 were building when it closed. England led, with 15 vessels launched and 28 building; France, launched 9 and laid down 15; Russia, launched 2, and began 10; Germany put 6 vessels into the water, and ordered or laid down 4; Italy launched 10, and laid down 18; Austria launched no vessel, but laid down or ordered 3; Sweden laid down 1; Denmark launched 1, and laid down another; China added 4 vessels to her navy, and ordered or laid down 4 more; Japan ordered 3, and launched 3; the U.S. launched 6, and laid down 6; Chile ordered a new cruiser in England, and the Argentine Republic contracted for a 4,000 ton ironclad; Brazil laid down a cruiser, and even Uruguay has contributed to the navies of the world, and launched a small iron gunboat. The minor powers like Greece and Portugal have either contracted for, or launched small vessels. Turkey has begun the work of building up her navy, and laid down one ironclad and several smaller vessels.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE SCENERY OF SHEN KIANG.

THE sketch of a Shanghai Race Meeting in the *Scenery of Shénkiang* is not devoid of a certain artistic merit, but its most enthusiastic admirers would not declare it true to nature. That, of course, is of less consequence to us. We know what a Race Meeting really is like, what we want to know is how Chinese culture regards it. The poem which accompanies our sketch is of unusual length, but of quite usual vagueness. It is in the common Chinese metre which bears so strong a resemblance to Omar Khayyam's quatrains and opens thus:

Proud coursers come, when autumn chills
are high,
And west winds whirl the dust and clear
the sky,
Breast hills, fly brooks, as o'er a green-
sward smooth,
And like a dream the seaside dunes go by.
What the 'seaside dunes' may be is
not clear, but no poet would ever tune
up at all, if his most poetical epithets
were liable to be ruled out as meaning-
less. And so we must not bear too
hardly on his next couplet,
Stout youths of Europe strong of frame and
hand,
With gay flag thrust in many-coloured
band.

No youth of Europe, except perhaps in a highly decorative donkey race, does thrust flags into his waistband and so career round the course, but it would certainly add greatly to the effect if he did, and effect is what our poet is aiming at. He describes the hush which falls on the spectators, then the sudden appearance of the winner, the general joy and removal of hats, and hints gently at the vast sums of money which have been spent in getting that particular pony down from Mongolia. The race over, he tells us, the riders "get into their carriages and return, for it is already dusk, going straight to some inn where they lightly drink themselves drunk. Those who have won rejoice, and the losers treat their loss as a matter of course. Whence," he adds reflectively, "comes this exuberance of spirits?"

The poem on the Bund goes over much the same ground as we have seen occupied by the preface. How the site was once covered with rotting bones and all abominations, desolate and deserted, whereas since the advent of westerners it has grown into a place of thronging trade adorned by rows of pendent willows, flanked by star-y-pointing masts, and dotted at intervals with tidewaiters. Is it in irony or with all proper seriousness, that the poet concludes, "our Emperor has grudged no territory employing other States to cultivate it; he has borne in mind the proverbial discomfort of a snoring bed-fellow, but his glorious domain is spacious enough for all"? After turning an abomination of desolation into a leafy haunt of tidewaiters (His Majesty's

own tidewaiters too) it is a little hard that we should, in our corporate capacity it is true, be looked upon as nothing more than a nocturnal nuisance. Perhaps we do sometimes disturb the sleepy complacency of China, even in our dreams.

Volume 2 comprises the *Shén-pao* office, the Mih-lo-loongs, a Fire Engine, the Public Garden, the Gas and Water Works, a Sermon in the Cathedral, the Foreign Cemetery, a Boat Race, the Match Manufactory, the Woosung Railway, the Club, Chiarini's Circus, a Silk Filature, the French Consulate General, a Sack Race, the Gymnasium, and various scenes of native revelry, as an Opium Divan, a Japanese Restaurant, a Soirée Musicale, a Drive on the Maloo, a Supper Party, a Theatre, and a Billiard Room and Bowling alley. Such a very varied bill of fare cannot be done full justice to. The Ode to Gas might be worth translating, if we had space for it; as it is, we cannot pass it by without noticing the reference to an ancient hero, one Luyang, who when engaged in routing his enemies stayed with his spear the declining sun and set him back through forty degrees.

The Public Garden seems to the poet like a glimpse of paradise wherein wander "fair maidens of twice eight years, beauteous as flowers, slim waisted with white sacs and veil of gauze, passing to and fro hand in hand with youths." In conclusion he asks the European population generally whether the air of the Garden does not remind them of their old country homes. Equal sympathy is shown in his verses on the foreign cemetery which are certainly the best in his book:

Poor prisoned souls whose sobs are wind
and rain,
When ghosts long dead with new-made
ghosts complain
Of league on league passed o'er, and sea on
sea,
And stately homes once left, a grave to gain.
"Beneath the ground they sleep their
long sleep while autumns turn to spring,
and as cold fireflies are they seen in the
storm-tossed trees." For the firefly is a
spirit that flits sadly by night over
grave and morass, and an image not of
beauty but of desolation and sorrow.
It is strange to our seeming that the
Chinese should find a symbol of melan-
choly where the Brazilian maiden sees a
brilliant ornament for her hair, while
they take for their emblem of happiness
an unclean bat, a vampire.

The sermon in the Cathedral is remarkable for the ingenuity with which the artist has contrived to represent the worshippers as reading, praying and arriving while the sermon is going on. One worshipper has taken the opportunity to lave his forehead at the font. The poem is very spirited, not to say lively, in its movement, which much resembles the once celebrated ode that began "Up in a balloon, boys, up in a balloon." These beauties unfortunately will not bear reproduction in English dress. We may note, however, the effect produced on the poet by the extraordinary

silence and decorum of the audience, who "while the preacher is ceaselessly expounding, dividing and illustrating," sit there "listening in silence as though they accepted everything." He contrasts this with the continual gabble which prevails when the village agreements (whatever they may be) are read over in his own country district—for our poet has a candid mind, and likes to drive a useful moral home.

THE BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS.

THE letter from "Inquirer," which we print in another column, touches a subject which we have regarded as almost too large for effective treatment in a daily newspaper. Volumes have already been written, an endless number of speeches has been made, and pages upon pages have been filled in magazines and journals; a Royal Commission has sat and taken all the available evidence, and still no conclusion has been reached on the question whether England should abandon her single standard and remonetise the baser metal, silver. Our correspondent writes ostensibly as a simple inquirer, but the bi-metallic face is visible under this mask. To all those whose earnings are collected in silver and who have to make payments in countries which maintain a gold standard, the question is of the deepest interest; but we repeat the remarks we previously made, quoted by our correspondent, that "what we can do here in the matter is not obvious."

The Battle of the Standards is treated of fully in Stanley Jevons's "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," published in 1876, one of the most interesting volumes in the well-known International Scientific Series. At that time the ratio of silver to gold was only 15½ to 1; it is now about 22½ to 1; and the apparent loss to those whose savings are in silver is enormous, if they wish to turn them into gold; otherwise, the loss is not nearly so great as it appears, because of most commodities an equal quantity of silver will buy nearly as much as it would in 1876. And this is proved not only by a comparison of price-lists for 1876 and 1889, but by the standing complaint of the bi-metallists that the prices of everything are depressed by the maintenance of the single standard. There is here that confusion of ideas which seems inevitably to attend the discussion of financial questions. Bi-metallic writers are apt to treat low prices and depression of trade as convertible ideas; whereas it is quite possible to have high prices and slack trade together, and low prices and brisk trade. The revival in trade this year, which is recorded in every commercial paper, and proved by the Board of Trade returns, is accompanied by the maintenance of silver at almost its lowest point.

In stating as we did that "there is no question that the decline in exchange has promoted the export trade in China, and it is noticeable that the Chinese

seem to be able, in the prices they pay for imports, to follow the rise in gold, at least in the staple products," we stated simple facts. The export trade in "truck" has been created by the fall in silver. Large quantities of bulky goods can be bought here now and shipped to Europe profitably, with the tael at 4s. 3d., which could not be touched with the tael at 5s. 6d. When the cry about the depreciation of silver first began to be raised in India, Mr. Harcastle, who was then manager here of the Comptoir d'Escompte, pointed out the blindness of the Indian Government, that they could not see that the more silver fell, the better it was for India. The wheat trade in India has been created by the fall in silver; which is not merely an advantage for the Indian farmer, but for the British shipowner, and for all the trades whose prosperity depends on the prosperity of the shipping interest. The governing classes in India are paid in silver and are obliged to send home for various uses a large portion of their pay, and to them it is a very serious matter whether the rupee is worth two shillings or sixteen-pence; and this naturally makes them less able to see the advantage the whole country is gaining from what is a serious loss to themselves personally. A still more serious matter for India is that she has to remit large sums annually to England on government account, and if the value of the rupee should fall below fifteen pence, there would be a crisis. The Indian government contemplates in such a case closing the Indian mints altogether, but this would kill the opium trade.

Meanwhile the bi-metallists look to the International Monetary Conference which is to meet in the autumn, but it is almost safe to predict that it will come to no better conclusion than the Royal Commission did. The United States are a silver-producing country, and would like to see silver rehabilitated, and a rise in silver would also again enable the American wheat-growers to drive the Indian wheat out of the English market; but do we want that? The tendency in France is towards bi-metallism, but France wants such a ratio fixed as existed in 1876, say $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, a step to which Great Britain will never consent. The loss to us as a nation by the adoption of such a ratio would be enormous. We have lent enormous sums of money all over the world which are repayable to us in gold, or in silver at $22\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of silver for one ounce of gold; and we should be indeed cutting our own throats if we agreed to accept $15\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of silver for each ounce of gold that is due to us.

What is known as Gresham's Law, because it was pointed out by Sir Thomas Gresham more than three hundred years ago, is one of the guiding principles of the monometallists, next to the incontrovertible axiom that you cannot have two standards of value. Gresham's law, briefly expressed, is that

bad money drives out good money, but that good money cannot drive out bad money. "Gresham's remarks," says Jevons, "concerning the inability of good money to drive out bad money, only referred to moneys of one kind of metal, but the same principle applies to the relations of all kinds of moneys in the same circulation. Gold compared with silver, or silver with copper, or paper compared with gold, are subject to the same law, that the relatively cheaper medium of exchange will be retained in circulation and the relatively dearer will disappear." If the International Monetary Conference should succeed in fixing the value of silver as compared to gold, an immense stimulus will be given to the production of silver. Gold will gradually disappear from circulation as silver disappeared from France between 1849 and 1869, when the gold discoveries in California and Australia depreciated the nobler metal; and some fine day some nation, more clever or less scrupulous than its colleagues, will have changed all its silver into gold, and withdraw from the conference, and the last state of silver will be worse than the first. Trade with the Far East has so far accommodated itself wonderfully to the appreciation of gold and we are not yet convinced that the theory of the bi-metallists is a sound one, or that England will gain by a return to the double standard; and that is the question for us. If we were a silver producing country it might be otherwise.

INDIAN AND CHINA TEA.

We printed in another column a paragraph from the *Madras Mail*, in which it was stated that fears were entertained that the Indian tea crop would not be as large as was expected. We find from information contributed to one of our Indian contemporaries by Messrs. Wm. Moran and Co. of Calcutta that the estimate of the Indian crop for this season, 1889-90, was as nearly as possible 107,000,000lbs. against something over 96,000,000lbs. in 1888-89, and nearly 87,000,000lbs. in 1887-88, an annual increase of about ten million pounds. Of this total crop it was expected that about 102½ million pounds would be shipped to London, and Ceylon would send thither some 42 millions, making altogether about 145 millions from the two dependencies. Well might a speaker in the House of Commons the other day point out that while not long ago China grew all the tea and India all the opium, the conditions were rapidly being reversed, and India was growing the tea and China the opium. The best thing those interested in the China tea trade could do would be to get the Indian Government to put an export duty on tea to make up for the rapidly waning revenue from opium.

At present the look-out for China grows worse and worse. An import into London of 145 millions of Indian and Ceylon tea means that not more than

some 45 million pounds will be wanted for English consumption of China and Java tea, and perhaps 30 millions more for re-export; say some 70 millions from all China for Great Britain, against an actual export thither last season of about 103 millions. Nor is it only in Great Britain that India and Ceylon are throwing down the gauntlet with such confident audacity. "In Australasia and America," says our Indian contemporary, "the fight may be protracted longer but even there Indian and Ceylon teas are bound to clear all competitors out of the field before many seasons pass away," and we note the significant fact that the steamer *Belgravia* has taken from Colombo the first shipment of Ceylon Oolongs to New York. The mind of the American tea-drinker is being judiciously prepared to receive them with enthusiasm. We read that the U.S. Consul in Amoy, Mr. Crowell, has "sounded the note of warning" as to the amount of spurious tea that is shipped as Oolong from that port. "Tons of tea leaves are consumed in the United States that are no better than dried hay, and frequently not as good, and an immense quantity of stuff is used for tea that is positively injurious on account of the poisonous materials used in colouring it. Russell & Co., who are, perhaps, the largest purchasers of tea in China, and who have an office on Wall St., in the circular recently sent from their Amoy house to their correspondents confirm fully what the Consul says." Grossly exaggerated and unfair as these statements are, they will no doubt have the desired effect on the fears of the American tea-drinker, as similarly untrue warnings killed the green tea consumption in Great Britain, and the tea-caddies of our grandmothers, with divisions for green and black tea on either side, and a glass jar for loaf sugar in the middle, are now being converted by art furniture dealers into cigar and cigarette cases. The absurdity is that what is said about the use of colouring matter is true of practically all the Japan tea prepared for export, of which the United States take the whole crop unflinchingly. Russia remains, as was shewn this season in Hankow to the disgust of English buyers, the only firm friend of China's black-leaf teas, and the more energetic Indian planters will soon be found attacking that last stronghold, and there is too much reason to fear that China tea will do as Chinese soldiers would do in a parallel case, it will look as if it meant to fight to the last gasp, but will soon listen to reason and say, "Well, this fort won't hold us both, and if you really want to come in, I'll go out."

A recent triumphant, almost insolent, article in the *Times of India* shews the excellent conceit that Indian tea has of itself. The China trade saw a gleam of hope the other day in the theory that there is some quality prejudicial to the consumer in Indian tea which was happily wanting in China tea. This is the

text of the article, or rather Sir Robert Hart's statement in the volume on Tea recently issued, that Indian tea, "although possessing the good quality of strength, is now pronounced to be in some way harmful, while Chinese tea is not harmful, and, although not so strong, possesses in a high degree another excellent quality, flavour, in which Indian teas are deficient." This statement the *Times of India*, after marking it with a note of admiration, proceeds to pulverise. First it says that "it is not in any sense true"; it is "not only altogether unjustifiable, but in face of the facts not a little ridiculous. Not only has it been proved over and over again that in point of strength, quality, flavour, and everything that goes to make up what may be called the palate-value of an article Indian tea is vastly superior to Chinese, but some of the best authorities of the day have pronounced it to be entirely free from the deleterious qualities which sometimes produce so unpleasant an effect after drinking China tea The flavour of Indian tea, which is the natural flavour of an unadulterated article, is vastly superior to the artificial fragrance of China tea." The only drawback to Indian tea, we are told, is that it is much too good, and if consumers find it unpalatable it is because they put as much into the pot as they would of China tea, whereas sometimes half the quantity would be quite enough.

Then the *Times of India* piles insult on injury by reviving all the old stories of the adulterations and falsifications which are said to be so freely exercised in China and are, of course, entirely unknown in India. We are told of the "millions of pounds of sloe, liquorice, ash, and willow leaves annually imported into England from China under the name of tea;" of the used leaves, the "Prussian blue, silica, gypsum, plumbago, lamp-black, ferruginous earth and other palatable trifles, . . . mineral matter, mostly iron filings, straw, fragments of matting, rice-husks, and the excrement of silkworms." Indian tea, on the other hand, is absolutely pure. "As a plant the Indian tea is infinitely superior to the Chinese—India, indeed, is the real home of the tea-plant, which, there seems little doubt, was introduced from India into China by Dharma in the year 510." It is not enough to have our trade taken away from us; we are driven covering from the field under a storm of insults, the *coup de grâce* being that we are not even entitled to claim that the tea-plant is indigenous to China.

THE SUMMER.

SUMMER is upon us. They talk in England of the summer setting in with its usual severity. It is not romance but reality in China. The thermometer has already passed 90 more than once. Below 75 we cannot hope to see it for some time. Meanwhile the great question is: "Can I get away this

year? And if so, where?" The great exodus to Europe is about over. Japan lies open; Corea; Chefoo; The Western Hills of Peking; Putu; Da Lan Shan and Snowy Valley. The latter's name alone should be sufficient inducement. Blasé travellers are talking of Mount Omi with its glorious view of Tibetan mountain giants, not to speak of the Suicide's Cliff at its summit over a mile in height, and one Monastery alone, containing over 800 life-size figures of Buddhist saints, not to speak of the innumerable other temples, with which its 11,000 odd feet of height are sanctified. But it is a long cry to the great O, and travellers are more likely to talk of it than to go there, even though two Baptist missionaries testify to having seen the glory of Buddha from its golden summit. And Chefoo to turn from the sublime to the commonplace, though well enough in autumn is hardly tolerable in real summer, so with a passing wonder why more people do not experiment upon the bracing breezes and excellent sea bathing of Fusan, we may safely predict that old and young China hands alike may look for most friendly greetings in Japan.

Those who like smart clothes, fine food, and evening dances will congregate at Fujiya at Miyanoshta. Those who care for loveliness of scene unadulterated, and prefer to *schwärmen* in true German style with pipe and poetical reminiscences will halt at the Tsuji Restaurant at Hakone, and gaze across the beautiful blue waters at tall white Fuji, till with their souls filled with a passionate longing they go forth to climb the mountain, finding by the way scenes more operative than any opera, more melodramatic than any melodrama, meeting also with many fleas, much wood smoke, and other minor matters, but abundantly rewarded for their trouble long before they have reached the great crater with its smoking sides, ice cold well, patches of snow, and all round panorama of Japan. Those who care not to climb yet love fine sights mixed with society will go to Nikko of the many temples, high prices and tiring journey. Whilst simpler souls will reach Kamakura easily by rail, feast their eyes upon the glorious lotus blossoms, see temples nearly as fine, decide that the little island of Enoshima is the pearl among Islands, beating the Borromean, the Scilly Islands, and all ever seen before. They will get up the historical associations of Japan—of which Kamakura was once the capital,—pay half the price they would at Nikko, not tire themselves getting there, bathe in the great Pacific, dress as they please, pick up shells by the seaside and enjoy the advantage of seeing much elegant Japanese society on an outing from Yokohama; whose shops also are easily accessible to beguile the tedium of a rainy day. The hotel at Kamakura is good, but not very good. It cannot compete with Fujiya, or the Hongkong Hotel, but would that there

were any only half as good on the great continent of China!

The most beautiful and the most interesting spots in China are as yet comparatively unknown, for how few places are there off the coast line where any modicum of comfort even is to be obtained. And the Caucasian needs all possible comforts to make a China summer tolerable. And where is there in China where the tourist can escape insult and rudeness, both alike heating?

There are those among the dwellers in concessions, who maintain that take it all in all it is best not to go away in summer, but to fight against the heat under one's own well shaded verandah, fortified with ice and lemon juice and other concession comforts amongst which possibly the little filip of Club gossip ranks among the highest. There certainly is much of pleasantness in quietly stopping at home, especially if sustained by the prospect of going away in September, when the autumnal tints are at their finest, and the rain no longer raineth.

Reviews.

CHUANG TZŪ.*

THE work of Chuang Tzū, written in the 4th Century before the Christian era, is an exposition of the doctrines of pure Taoism, sometimes homiletic, sometimes didactic, often allegorical, and for the most part earnest, poetical and dignified, as befits the elevated character of its theme. It is the production of a strong and original thinker, who reasons in a broad and independent, quasi-modern and European manner, which will be a revelation to those people who imagine that they have explored the mind of China and found it shallow, unsympathetic, and uninteresting.

Mr. Giles has written in graceful and flowing English a translation which shows how thoroughly he appreciates the noble composition of the idealist philosopher, and how completely he has placed himself in touch with him. To use the forcible expression of a native critic quoted by him at the end of Chap. XII, he has "eaten and slept" with the book in his hands. Chuang Tzū, the mystical metaphysician, was before all a poet, and in Chap. XVII (Autumn Floods), in the beautiful description of music well performed on pp. 177-8, and in many other places, the translator has done full justice to this strong characteristic of his original.

Although generally poetic and dignified, Chuang Tzū often, to elucidate some lofty argument, descends to metaphors and examples so coarse and ludicrous, as to produce in the western reader a painful feeling of bathos. On p. 330 occurs a notable instance of this homeliness, when he gibes at the revered name of Shun, and observes, in his Rabelaisian vein, that "there is a frowiness about Shun which attracts the people, as mutton attracts ants." Supposing that some western innovator had attacked western orthodoxy as Chuang Tzū attacks eastern, he would not have fared so well as Chuang Tzū appears to have fared at the hands of the tolerant Chinese. The commentators occasionally contribute their part to this jarring comic element of the work, as on p. 72, where we are gravely told of a sage mentioned by Chuang Tzū that

* Chuang Tzū: Mystic, Moralist and Social Reformer. Translated from the Chinese, by Herbert A. Giles, H. B. M.'s Consul at Tamsui. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1889. 467 pages.

"little is known of this sage, except that his ears were seven inches long," and that another sage "smeared his body all over with lacquer so that no one should come near him." These eccentricities make the work "caviare to the general," and the casual reader unaccustomed to oriental metaphysics will be inclined to pronounce it pure twaddle instead of pure Taoism.

One theory of the end and object of this work which we have lately heard mooted, is too remarkable to pass without notice. It is, that the whole work was written for a political purpose. Chuang Tzu lived when the Chow dynasty was beginning to totter to its fall. He preached the doctrine of passivity, of quietism, only because he had mournfully recognised that the time was past for action, and foresaw that the rapidly rising power of Ts'in (秦) would rule the whole Empire, and unite the six great "Contending States" under The First Emperor. 始皇帝 Shih Huang-Ti, as actually occurred in the 3rd century B. C. It was for this that he refused to accept a position of power under the decaying monarchy of Chow; for this that, rising above conventional patriotism he expatiated (pp. 180-1) on the unsuitability of the doctrines of Confucius to later times. "A boat moves readily in water, but try and push it on land, and you will never succeed in making it go; ancient and modern times may be likened to water and land; pushing a boat on land is great trouble, and no result except certain injury to yourself." He saw the hopelessness of swimming against the tide and his advice (in Chap. X) to utterly abolish the useless and artificial restrictions of sages, so that the people might begin to be fit for the reception of *Tao* (under a new government which would influence them by silent example without harassing them with petty regulations), foreshadowed, if it did not actually induce, the "Burning of the Books" under the great founder of the Ts'in Dynasty, the first Emperor of united China.

The *dernier mot* about Chuang Tzu has not been said, and Mr. Giles's conclusions about his meaning are in many cases not conclusive to those who read the original with the translation. An excellent general idea of Chuang Tzu no doubt he gives, but in many passages, as e.g., Chap. XXVII p. 367, "Life has its distinctions, but in death we are all made equal," and the subsequent argument, the translator appears to have forgotten his precept of interpreting Chuang Tzu (see p. xiii in the Introduction) according to Chuang Tzu and fallen back too much on the light of nature which illumines his individual mind. In fact he has in such passages presented us with a gloss, instead of a translation.

To interpret Chuang Tzu according to Chuang Tzu a concordance must first be made of the difficult technical terminology with which the work abounds. The English index of names and subjects which concludes the work effects something in this direction, (see e.g. the words "Tao," "God," "Inaction," "Unconditioned.") but not enough. Such a Chinese index would give, under, say the word 天 T'ien, (one of the most difficult words to translate in Chuang Tzu) a list of passages in which it occurs, with a good deal of the context in all cases. Mr. Giles's favourite rendering of T'ien is "God," but he gives several others; thus (p. 241) 則以天合天 "I bring my own natural capacity into relation with that of the wood"; p. 271, "he could not bear to think of the people being deprived of such an influence" (天); p. 287 "Oh, my master" (天), said by Shen Nung of Lao Lung who had just died. On the other hand on p. 194 we find 同帝 t'ung Ti rendered of God; on p. 225 we find "God" translated from 司命, on p. 231 from 物之所造, on p. 302 from 鬼. On p. 261 we find 人貌而天 translated "he

is in appearance a man, in reality God," and not, as we might expect, "although in appearance a man, he has preserved his spontaneity, natural candour, original disposition, unimpaired." A concordance of Chinese terms of the nature above indicated would enable the student of pure Taoism to judge for himself whether an elasticity of rendering which Mr. Giles has not ventured to allow to Tao (the distinction between which expression and T'ien he says is sometimes very difficult to apprehend) is justifiably given to T'ien.

Mr. Giles renders the well-known phrase *jên* (仁義), by "charity and duty towards one's neighbour," and in the numerous places where these new terms occur they appear singularly well adapted to their context. Dr. Legge translates them "benevolence and righteousness," when used in the orthodox Confucian ethics.

On p. 169 Mr. Giles translates 似繫馬而止也 "like a man on a tethered horse," but the obvious meaning appears to be, "like a horse which only remains in one place because it is tied up."

On p. 196 we find 群生不夭 translated "death was unknown." The meaning appears to be that "early death was unknown" (to primordial man).

It seems unfair, however, to enlarge upon these technicalities until the supplement, promised on p. xvi of the preface, shall have supplied the learned translator's justification of the renderings he has seen fit to adopt. This book is only the second translation of Chuang Tzu into English which has as yet appeared, and it would be almost miraculous if it had been a perfect translation. Much will have to be re-written, if not by Mr. Giles in a new edition, then by other sinologists in a fresh work. But every previous translation, even with defects, is of great assistance to subsequent labourers in the same ground; and we hope that neither Mr. Giles, nor such other sinologists, will be so ungracious as to say, looking back upon the present work, what Mr. Giles's preface says about the labours of Mr. Balfour, the pioneer translator of Chuang Tzu. These labours may have been of more assistance to the author of the present work than he admits, or rather, we prefer to think, than he realises; yet we are gruffly told that in Mr. Balfour's case, the knowledge of the Chinese language possessed by the translator was altogether too elementary to justify such an attempt.

Nearly the whole of Mr. Giles's very interesting preface is polemical, combative. He tilts at all he meets, like Chuang Tzu himself when at his worst. He attacks the "Tao-Tê-Ching" (a book), the brother of Su Tung-p'o, Lieh Tzu, the editors of the Sacred Books of the East, Church Ritualism, and the T'ang Dynasty Emperor who flourished in A.D. 742; and all within a compass of 17 pages.

Following this polemical preface is an interesting note on the first seven, the so-called "inside" chapters of Chuang Tzu, by Canon Moore, drawing a parallel between his philosophy and that of Heraclitus. Both were idealists and mystics who insisted on the relativity of sense-knowledge, and the necessity of turning away from the outward voice of sense to listen to the inward voice of reason. Every man, individually considered, was irrational; reason belonged only to the universal or the whole, with which the mind of each living man, in proportion as it became "unconditioned," untrammelled, was restored to conjunction. The only way to attain this harmony is to abjure all separate reason and to follow the common or universal reason; that which forms the perpetual and governing process throughout all nature, though most men neither recognise nor attend to it, but turn away in different directions, equally wrong. No man is truly possessed of reason, unless his individual mind obeys the general scheme of the universe, and moves in full sympathy with its perpetual movement

and alternation or unity of contraries. These contraries, right and wrong, ugliness and beauty, subjective and objective, positive and negative, somewhere and nowhere, are correlative and inseparable manifestations, each implying the other. The mind should be like a clear mirror, perfectly receptive of truth, because unstained by the mists of preconceived *eidola*. Virtue should be natural and spontaneous, and not artificial and pursued as a fettering duty. An anonymous modern Chinese essayist, comparing the three existing religions of China (and in spite of Mr. Giles's remark in his preface, we consider the pure Taoism of Chuang Tzu essentially a religion) says the teaching of Confucianism may be summarised in the motto 存心養性 *tsun sin yang sing*, preserve the mind and nourish the nature, i.e. in perfecting one's morality; of Buddhism, in 明心見性 *ming sin kien sing*, increase of true wisdom (not philosophy); of Taoism, in 清心順性 *ts'ing sin shun sing*, i.e. in candour and submission, or resignation. "Granting that you and I argue . . . whom shall I employ as arbiter between us? If I employ some one who takes your view, he will side with you. How can such a one arbitrate between us? If I employ some one who takes my view, he will side with me. How can such a one arbitrate between us? And if I employ some one who either differs from, or agrees with, both of us, he will be equally unable to decide between us. Since then you and I, and man, cannot decide, must we not depend upon another? Such dependence is as though it were not dependence. We are embraced in the obliterating unity of God (天, T'ien). There is perfect adaptation to whatever may eventuate, and so we complete our allotted span. . . . Take no heed of time, nor of right and wrong. But passing into the realm of the Infinite, take your final rest therein." Chuang Tzu here wrote (p. 30-31) as a devout and pious man would write. This passage, at least, is essentially religious.

Chuang Tzu is so full of hard sayings, of paradoxes, that he requires to be read and re-read many times before he can be understood. Canon Moore's able *resumé* of his doctrines will render great assistance to the student in reconciling these paradoxes. Chuang Tzu had not a critical or analytical mind; he was essentially poetical and synthetic. Biased by his violent antipathy to conventionality, his horror of the misery that cant has brought into the world and his desire to floor contemporary controversialists, he sometimes seems to have said more than he intended to say against social duties and the dry work of practical life which was necessary in his day and is still necessary. He protests against undue interference with others, and believes that the misery of the world is largely traceable to the well-meaning efforts of conventional moralists to improve it. Leave charity and duty to your neighbour alone, he cries, "and become as a little child. Be not a mean man; revert to your natural self. Be not a superior man; abide by the laws of Heaven. It is useless to try to be useful; action, effort, benevolence, unselfishness, are inferior to introspection and the fasting of the heart; speech which argues falls short of its aim. To attempt to correct others while one's own virtue is clouded, is to set one's own virtue a task for which it is inadequate. Self-reformation is enough. He whose happiness is complete has attained his desire. The calm inexorability of Heaven is the exemplar (p. 159) for our mental equilibrium"; and the highest good, in short, is the mental serenity induced by a transcendental abstraction from worldly affairs. Yet in the midst of all this apparent cynicism, Chuang Tzu's real belief in charity and duty towards our neighbour flashes out (p. 154) in this touching passage, placed by Chuang Tzu in the mouth of one of his disputants,

but we think expressing, as is his practice in other places, his own sentiments:—"And now, as all the world is in error, I, though I know the true path, how shall I guide? If I know that I cannot succeed and yet try to force success, this would be but another source of error. Better, then to desist and strive no more. But if I strive not, who will?"

We admire and sympathise with Chuang Tzu's fervent hope, almost amounting to belief, in the immortality of the pure spirit which has kept itself unspotted from the world. "The fuel," he beautifully says, in talking of a friend's death, "is consumed, but the fire may be transmitted, and we know not that it comes to an end." But on p. 228, (Chuang Tzu's soliloquy on the skull), the immortality promised by this most perplexing of philosophers seems to be the indestructibility of matter, and the fusion of all life and death in a continual round of transformation. We admire and sympathise with the humility of his conception of man, as "only one of the hundred myriad creatures" of the universe, the sublimity of his idea of the all-pervading, all-directing Power, and his trustful resignation to whatever it may send him.

To attempt to define that power in human language, is to obscure knowledge. Before conditions existed, Tao was. Perfect Tao does not declare itself. The Tao which shines forth is not Tao. It may be obtained but cannot be seen. To attempt to define Tao would benefit only those who are able to find a definition for themselves; those who are morally or intellectually corrupt will never understand it until their minds have become cognate or congenial to it by reverting to their original candour.

"In the doctrines of Taoism," says Mayers, "it is not difficult to trace at least a superficial likeness to the theories of Brahmanism, and whether originally derived from Hindu thought or not, it is probable that the cultivation of Lao Tzu's teachings and those of his pupils Chuang Tzu and Hwai Nan Tze had a latent influence in preparing the way for an influx of the metaphysical speculations of Indian philosophers, to satisfy a moral craving not provided for in the simple materialism which Confucius expounded." At least, the latitude allowed by the vagueness of Lao Tzu's writings, led to the development, on the one hand, of a religious belief, a simple travesty of Buddhism,—on the other, to occult researches in the art of transmuting metals into gold, ensuring longevity, etc., in no wise countenanced by the original doctrines. "Read this chapter," says a Chinese critic thus quoted by Mr. Giles at the end of Chap. XXII, "and the Tripitaka and the Mahayana will open out before you as beneath a sharp-edged blade." And again at the end of Chap. XXV, Liu Hsi-chung, the most modern critic quoted, exclaims; "With this essay in China, what need to fetch Buddhist books from the West?"

With Indian theories there are points of contact in pure Taoism, but there are also immense divergences. The Brahman pantheists believed God to be immanent in all nature, permitting his unity to be partitioned into an infinite number of individual souls; and Chuang Tzu goes so far in this direction that he oversteps the bounds between organic and inorganic beings, and boldly avers that "a clod has Tao." Siva, the mystical deity of later development of Brahmanism, grants new life to all organic beings through death disintegration, and re-construction, and on p. 81 Chuang Tzu says; "Content with the natural sequence of these states, joy and sorrow touch me not." There is, however, only one slight hint in Chuang Tzu (p. 32) of metempsychosis before this life.

Leaving theory for practice, Taoism is a religion of Faith, Buddhism of Works; 行 "hing," action, karma, is the motto of the latter, and even the best Buddhist requires a succession of hundreds of lives to work

out his own salvation. Taoism, on the contrary, speaks of only one probationary sphere, and inaction (無爲) is the main-spring of its doctrine. "Whosoever can make Inaction the head, Life the backbone, and Death the tail, of his existence, that man shall be admitted to friendship with us" (p. 80).

The age of Confucius and several succeeding centuries were, indeed, both in the Oriental and Occidental (Greek) world, remarkable for the audacity and variety of philosophical speculation. A wave of enquiry heaved throughout the civilised world, but whence it arose or in which direction it travelled, are questions which perhaps will never be satisfactorily solved.

With regard to the justification of the lower aims of modern Taoists which they find in Chuang Tzu, he contains many passages which on the surface appear to indicate longevity in this life as the *summum bonum*, and the means of attaining it as ascetic seclusion from one's fellow men and uselessness. Thus on p. 158, "Inaction is happiness, and where there is happiness no cares can abide, and life is long." It is no wonder that a practical hard-working nation have pilloried Taoism alongside of Buddhism in the "Sacred Edict," and are by no means inclined to accord to the enigmatical metaphysician Chuang Tzu the titles of "Moralist" and "Social Reformer," so defiantly claimed for him by Mr. Giles on the title page of this work. "That 'good and evil are the same'" says Canon Moore, "may contain a deep truth for the sage, but 'take no heed of time nor of right and wrong,' is to say the least dangerous teaching for the masses. The mystic's utterances will not bear translation into the language of the world..." Such a system, however powerfully it may appeal to a few minds, will evidently be less useful to society than the teaching, by word and example, of Confucius and Mencius, of propriety and righteousness, industry and economy, duty to relatives and humanity to animals,—with its reward in a virtuous Government, under which even barbarians flock to register themselves, and three square meals a day for all. It even compares but poorly, from a practical point of view, with the altruism of Mih Teih, without discrimination or favouritism, whereby wars, feuds and law-suits would be made to cease, and the childless and orphans would be as well cared for as those who have children and parents.

To be recognised as a moralist, a man should moralise by his conduct as well as by his precepts; so did the noble Sakyamuni, the austere Confucius and the haughty Mencius. But Chuang Tzu has few moral traits recorded of him. He refused office, it is true, so that he might, in his own words, disport himself to his own enjoyment like an uncared-for and untroubled pig wallowing in the mire; but he turns his own sister out of the paternal home to starve, although he has ample food and to spare for both; and when reproached with this conduct by a would-be disciple, attracted by his eloquence, but scandalised and repelled by his conduct, he makes no attempt to justify himself, but makes rude reflections on his critic's personal appearance (pp. 168-9). His wife dies, and Chuang Tzu is found sitting on the ground by the coffin singing to himself with an air of indifference and beating time on a bowl. He explains himself in a way which is satisfactory to the inner brotherhood of Taoism, but by no means edifying to the general crowd. He endorses the dictum of Ch'in Shih (p. 36) that for a man to be wept for after his death, "he must have uttered words which should not have been spoken, and dropped tears which should not have been shed, thus violating eternal principles, increasing the sum of human emotion, and forgetting the source from which his own life was received." Such is the "moralist and social reformer," who,

according to Mr. Giles, raised a powerful cry against the hard and worldly utterance of Confucius that duty to one's neighbour comprises the whole duty of man. Let us hope that the story of Chuang Tzu's treatment of his sister is as unfounded as the allegation sometimes made that Sakyamuni died of a surfeit of pork-chops!

Though Chuang Tzu is neither a moralist nor a social reformer, he is a powerful and original writer on subjects of eternal interest and chiefly owing to the perfection of his style, is up to this day one of the most read of the classical authors of China. He has delighted and perplexed scores of generations of Chinese and men of all Eastern nations where Chinese literature is read and studied. Commentary on him has followed commentary up to the reign of Kien Lung, (or the middle of the last century), and perhaps later. Mr. Giles has selected six, "representative," he says, "as nearly as possible of different schools of thought;" and still much of the interpretation of him is mere guess-work in the abstruse and obscure "Miscellaneous" chapters, which conclude the work.

The print is most excellent, and beyond the few trifling errors mentioned in the errata and addenda at the end of the work, only one typographical error is noticeable. It occurs on p. 168, where part of the text is printed in smaller type, as if forming part of the translator's running commentary.

M. F. A. F.

THE CHINESE RECORDER.*

The frontispiece to this June number is an admirably executed steel engraving of the late Dr. Wells Williams; and it is a comfort to see that in these days of photography and process engraving of all kinds, the art of steel engraving has not yet been lost. The portrait accompanies an autobiographical sketch of one of the most useful as well as most industrious men that ever came to China, which will be read with pleasure even by those who have read Dr. Williams' Life by his son. Dr. Williams' services to the study of the Chinese language and literature were so great that we are apt to forget what he did for trade in his *Commercial Guide*, and for his country in its legation at Peking:—

"He had held his situation for twenty-one years, a longer time than any other officer then in the diplomatic service of his country; during this period he had acted as Chargé d'Affaires nine times, a service altogether of nearly five years as head of the legation. He had also, out of his private funds, built houses to accommodate the legation in a manner suitable to its pretensions and more like the establishments of other foreign nations, there being no native dwellings in Peking that could well be used. Upon his final departure from the capital, October 25, 1876, just forty-three years from the day he reached Canton, there was not so far as he knew a single foreigner in China who was there when he arrived."

It is now five years since his death, but for some decades at least his *Middle Kingdom* will be the standard work on the Central Empire.

The Rev. Jas. Gilmour's account of a Chinese execution in Mongolia is very well told, and we do not wonder that as Mr. Gilmour had never seen an execution before, he should have been tempted to "see the bustle" with the rest of the crowd, and we can quite understand his saying, "I don't think I want to see one again." It is rather amusing to see that Mr. Gilmour found the crowd before the Magistrate's Yamén something like the crowd that used to throng the Old Bailey in the old days. "The utter frivolity of the

* The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal. June, 1889. Shanghai, American Presbyterian Mission Press.

people was distressing. Solemnity seemed absolutely wanting. I seemed to be the only one there who had any sympathy for the forthcoming victim, and at last, ill able to bear the frivolous talk, I left the Yamèn, having first learnt that the place of execution was in the river bed outside the South Gate." The details of the execution can be read by those who take an interest in such things. Mr. Gilmour does not draw any moral from it, though he says that "it makes a missionary feel very solemn to look at a man who within a minute will have gone out of this world, and seen the realities of the world to come. Where is that man's soul now?"

The Rev. Chauncey Goodrich's article, "How to be a missionary and convert no one," a reprint of a paper read before the Peking Missionary Association last December, is not altogether to our taste. We do not doubt that it is thoroughly well meant, but that it is likely to be of any use we strongly doubt. There are probably missionaries who do one or other of the things that Mr. Goodrich stigmatises; but it seems unlikely that they would be convinced by such an article as this; they are more likely to be repelled by it, and be confirmed—from the innate spirit of opposition—in their present course. Satire, and especially satire so deep and diffuse as this, very rarely convinces those at whom it is aimed, amusing as it may be to the bystanders. Some may even wonder whether such a sentence as the following is all satire:—

"Be interested in preaching the gospel, but be about equally interested in giving China all material improvements and intellectual culture. Have a hand, if possible, in helping China to take her place among the nations, and think with complacency that by and by she will be better prepared to appreciate the religion of the lowly Nazarene."

We may commend to the student Paper IV by H. on the New Testament in Chinese, and pass on to the Rev. J. C. Hoare's "Good News from the Chékiang Province," a brightly written account from the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* of encouraging new work in T'ai-chow.

The interesting feature about Dr. Faber's "Lessons from the Introduction of the Gospel into Europe" is the perfect air of reality that he throws about the story of Paul and Barnabas and the other apostolic missionaries. They are not mere sacred names, they are in his pages actual living, breathing, working men, and one of the lessons Dr. Faber draws from the story is that the right time and place must be chosen for evangelisation; in fact, discretion and judgment are as necessary in missionary as in any other work. There is a little gentle rebuke of the restless energy of the modern missionary:—

"Paul was called to be an Apostle to the heathen. He had seen in his vision a man of Macedonia, not a Jew residing there. Paul was already several weeks in Europe, especially in Philippi, but there was not yet an opening for the Gospel among the heathen. Paul made no attempt to preach to the heathen; he did not open a chapel nor begin a school; he did not advertise lectures on subjects of general interest, nor start a newspaper or other periodical of a higher character to please the educated classes; he did not feel the urgent necessity of presenting the word of God in a new or in a revised version, though, well versed in Hebrew as he was, he must have known the many mistranslations of the Septuagint. He did not offer the Sacred Scriptures for sale, nor did he publish any book or tract to be distributed among the heathen, nor followed he any quite new plan which has to be rediscovered before the world can come to an end. Paul followed the truly apostolic method; he waited quietly till the Lord led the way. Not that I wish to denounce our modern methods. They all

show, if nothing else, that the missionaries are extremely anxious not to appear idle. Work is done by others than the Apostles; there are also some good results from such work. But each worker has to ask himself how much of his work is God's work, and how much belongs to human nature and to the fashion of this world which will perish with the present state of things. Waiting till God leads on is not idleness; he who waits for God has to be on his watch and be prepared. Soldiers have their duties not only in battle but as well before and after battle. Christ is our only Leader. The order of battle should come from Him. We should cautiously examine our own plans in regard to their origin and nature."

The article, we note, is to be continued. The usual pages of correspondence, notices of books, and editorial notes, make up a number which is enlarged on this occasion by an extra four pages, and which the first and last articles, even if they stood alone, would make unusually valuable.

THE HAO-MENG-FONG HOSPITAL.

The third annual report of the Hao-Meng-Fong Hospital at Ningpo, clearly printed at the Trinity College Press, Ningpo, shews that much more work was done at this excellent hospital in the year ending 31st March last than in the preceding year; for the in-patients were 177 against 106, and the out-patients 6,261 against 2,782; the increase being partly due, we are told, to the Baptist Mission Hospital having been closed during 1888, but more to the growth among the Chinese of confidence in foreign treatment, and the gradual disappearance of prejudice. Dr. De Burgh Daly's report on the medical work done is interesting, and we note that when opium smokers are admitted into the hospital, they are from that moment not allowed opium in any form, "and in no case have any ill results followed on this sudden stoppage of the drug." It is astonishing how missionaries generally, and medical missionaries too, continue to allow themselves to be imposed upon by patients who pretend to wish to be cured of the opium habit, and who feign the most heart-rending sufferings if their supply of the drug is cut off. We commend the following paragraph too to missionaries who countenance the sale of so-called anti-opium pills, which always contain morphia:—

"The practice of selling morphia pills as a medicine which will cure the craving is, I have learnt to consider, a pernicious one, likely to do much harm; it only deceives the smoker, encouraging the delusion that he is being cured, and when he discovers he is not, he loses all faith in foreigners and foreign methods of overcoming the habit."

The Rev. J. C. Hoare writes the second part of the report, on the spiritual work done in the hospital, the opportunities offered by such a concourse of patients having been eagerly and fully utilised. There is a refreshing evidence of broad-mindedness in Mr. Hoare's story of one convert, whom the Baptist Mission were asked to admit into their communion, as his home was in the neighbourhood of a Baptist chapel, and far removed from any members of the church to which he owed his conversion. The accounts for the twelvemonth are appended, and we learn from them that the year opened with a debit balance of \$143.56, but as the total receipts were \$2,264.80 and the working expenses only \$1,607.85, it closed with a credit balance of \$513.39. Of the total receipts, \$432.89 were derived from in-patients' fees, and \$152.39 from the sale of dispensary tickets; a very satisfactory feature, as the Chinese, like other people, are sure to value much more highly benefits for which they have

to pay something; and though we do not believe for a moment that those connected with the working of the hospital require any such incentive, the fact that the patients are not entirely objects of charity is an incentive to increased exertions on their behalf.

THE MACKAY MISSION HOSPITAL.

The Report for 1888 of the Mackay Mission Hospital at Tamsui, clearly printed by Mr. A. A. Marcal, Amoy, reached us yesterday. It was a busy year, 1888, for there were 3,280 new outdoor and indoor patients and 7,685 return visits, the usual work being much increased by the number of wounded soldiers who arrived from the east coast, where they had been engaged in fighting the savages. One man, Dr. Alexander Rennie, has attended to the whole of this, and we can appreciate his devotion when we read that "the odour from wounds undressed for seven days was at first rather overpowering and somewhat trying to fellow patients gifted with over fastidious olfactory organs, but things went along smoothly and good order prevailed." Professional readers will be interested in the lists of diseases treated and operations performed during the year, and the notes of the eight fatal medical cases; and generally interesting is the sketch by the Rev. G. L. MacKay, D.D. of native doctors in North Formosa, their education, qualifications, the estimation in which they are held, and the remedies they employ. Dr. MacKay mentions the good work that is done at his fifty out-stations, where the preachers all have at least a rudimentary acquaintance with foreign medicine, and mentions that he has himself "been over the entire field, extracting teeth and dispensing medicine as usual." He concludes his report:—"By such means prejudices have been removed, suffering ones benefited, and the Mission brought to be more highly respected by all ranks and classes, both of people and officials. Thus, however many interruptions, difficulties and drawbacks there may be, native ignorance, imposition and conceit will most assuredly in time be overthrown and replaced by western medical science. And just as assuredly will the combined superstitions of Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism be overthrown and replaced by Christianity, the comfort of the heaven-seeking soul, the guide of the earth-wandering pilgrim, and the bulwark of the great nations of the earth." From the accounts appended we learn that the total receipts for the year, including a balance of \$222.99 brought forward, were \$1,295.70 of which European subscriptions were \$278 and Chinese \$143. The total expenses were \$1,106.92, and the balance carried forward is \$188.78. The expenses include \$651.71 for drugs, which were paid for in full by the Rev. Dr. Reid of Toronto.

Outports.

CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There is something of an epidemic in the city and surrounding country. Among the very poor it might be called famine-fever, but among others it is described as typhus fever. One of the foreigners, Mr. Murray, was prostrate with it for several weeks, but is out of danger now. Another, Mr. Richard, having shown signs of the same disease, was immediately removed to the less crowded city of Chou-p'ing, and it is to be hoped no serious consequences will result.

On account of health, as well as from other reasons, most of the Protestant foreign population will soon have left

these delightful parts for a summer vacation elsewhere. The Roman Catholics, however, remain as usual.

From this absence the foreign affairs at the Yamèn may have a further chance for delay. Hence from this, as well as from a slight pressure brought to bear upon us as reporters of the press, we will say very little about these matters in the future, seeing that already they have become so conspicuously diplomatic as to involve the good name—or otherwise—of several nations and different persons. If ever we got a chance to record a final settlement, in which all may rejoice and none feel ashamed, we may once more speak forth to the general public, but at present *exit*.

Having, however, said so much heretofore, we wish first to take this opportunity to record our conviction that the action of the U.S. Minister, Col. Denby, in behalf of the Americans, deserves nothing but the highest commendation, and that if a few of the cases have not yet met with a successful termination, the fault does not lie at least with him. We only regret to hear the rumours that possibly during the present year he may find it necessary to return to the States.

One of the leading gentry, and the wealthiest man in the city, the son of an ex-Taotai of Tientsin, by the name of Chên, has just died. He had returned from the mouth of the Yellow River, where he had been purchasing grain, which he was intending to sell at cost in the south suburb of the city. This work brought on sickness, and while busy in transferring the grain from the River to the city, his frail constitution gave way, and death claimed him as one of her own. Of all the prominent men in the city he is the only one who in the past has dared at times to show a certain friendliness to any of the foreigners. He has been a man of generous character, and had just been promoted to the rank of Taotai. The city could well have spared others instead of him.

The Taotai of this circuit has just left on an inspection of the Yellow River and especially of the use of the Famine funds. This is by special request of the Governor, who probably has heard some rumours about the Chefoo Taotai. The latter gentleman and the Governor are out of sorts just now. The Taotai some time since took it upon himself to telegraph to the Tsung-li Yamèn of a break in the Yellow River embankments away off in the western part of the province. The Yamèn showed this to the Emperor, and surprise was felt and orders came down to the Governor for light. Then this famine relief has been largely under the care of the Chefoo Taotai, and this of course arouses a few to propose a few questions and nod their heads a few times.

We prophesy this year will end the present Governor for this province.
2nd June.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Chinkiang is making an effort to bestir itself to conviviality. On the 5th, H.M.S. *Satellite* gave an excellent comic entertainment in the hall of the Amateur Dramatic Club (lent by Mr. Bean); on the 8th, the members of the Athletic Club went to a picnic dinner in the Temple on the Consular Bluff, where one looks down on a long moonlit stretch of the river; on the 10th, an open air promenade concert was given in Mr. Starkey's tennis ground, which by common consent was the most charming evening we have enjoyed in Chinkiang for a long time. The ground was illuminated with numbers of coloured lanterns and a clear moon; there was just breeze enough to keep it cool without spoiling the hearing. The piano was placed in the pavilion which was well curtained and lighted; the singer stood at the entrance, and the orchestra

(provided by H.M.S. *Satellite*) sat on the raised terrace running round it; while the audience (increased by the officers of H.M.S. *Satellite* and *Merlin*) was dotted here and there in a semicircle in front, where chairs and tables, with ice, coffee, cigars and other things, were conveniently placed. The hard court made a pleasant promenade and towards the close was found to be a very passable dancing floor. Some excellent music and songs were given.

Speaking of tennis courts, a third has lately sprung up here to fill a long-felt want—that of the outdoor Customs staff. Here members who don't take kindly to cricket and rowing can relax themselves with tea and cakes. And it must be owned that where the more manly sports of cricket and rowing are hampered by difficulty of access to ground and want of boat-house, with a Secretary who in his over zeal for the success of the Club worries everyone, tries to usurp the captain's place on the field, and does little except send round numberless circulars and subscription lists (and then offends members by forgetting their names on the list) with such drawbacks, Chinkiang deserves credit for putting nine men in the field. A one innings return match was played to-day with H.M.S. *Satellite*, resulting in a draw, Chinkiang having 33 runs to make and 3 wickets to fall.

Mr. Sundius hit up 19 with a very free bat, being not out at end of day. Mr. Southcott (12) had a lucky let off, being caught off a no-ball. Negligence of the elementary rules of 'calling' was near running out several of us. Our substitute, Ross, when hesitating to run, flung his bat 15 yards out of ground, ran and picked it up, while Mr. Sundius careered up and down, and the ball was flung about the wickets, miraculously missing them; luck to the guileless. Wilkie's bowling speaks for itself. The following is the score:—

H.M.S. "SATELLITE."

Thompson, b. Mason	6
Felmer, b. "	2
Stewart, b. "	2
Keen, b. Emery	14
Lieut. G. Knowling, c. Mason, b. Southcott	39
Wilkie, c. Mason, b. Southcott	14
Mr. Fitzmaurice, c. Emery, b. Mason	6
Gosail, c. Mausfeld, b. Southcott	1
Mr. Bremner, b. Southcott	0
Moor, not out	3
Coleman, b. Mason	0
Extras	7
	94

CHINKIANG ATHLETIC CLUB.

Mr. C. W. Mason, c. Knowling, b. Wilkie	8
" R. W. Mansfield, b. Wilkie	0
" J. W. Inoucent, b. "	10
" H. H. Emery, b. "	0
" F. Gregson, b. "	12
" W. E. Southcott, c. and b. Wilkie	13
A. C. Sundius, not out	7
Ross (substitute), not out	7
Messrs. Jerdein and Singer did not bat.	—
Extras	6
	62

HANKOW.

Tea settlements 7th to 10th June inclusive:—

	English buyers, ½-chests.	Russian buyers, ½-chests.	Total.
Hankow Tea	17,723	16,441	34,164
Kiukiang "	9,710	967	10,677
	27,433	17,408	44,841

Prices have ranged as under:—

Ningchow; low to fair 3rd packs	Tls. 13 a 24
Oanfa; Shantam kind to fair	" 10½ a 16½
Oopack; low to fair	" 11 a 18½
Shantam	" 6 a 7

It will be seen that the Russians, having secured the bulk of the marketable portion of the first crop, are now buying comparatively little, thus leaving the selection offered by our still heavy stock to the competition of buyers for England. These have struggled for the best of the bad left and it seems hardly possible that much of the present residue of rubbish, stuff only

fit to be made into brick tea, will find buyers for civilised countries.

Second crops are expected in about a week's time. The weather has been very favourable for the packing (the all-important point with Chinese methods) but the teas are expected to suffer in strength owing to lack of rain.

Tea settlements, 11th June:—

	English buyers, ½-chests.	Russian buyers, ½-chests.	Total.
Hankow Teas	6,981	2,414	9,395
Kiukiang "	3,884	288	4,172
	10,865	2,702	13,567

The chief feature in to-day's business is the renewed demand for low Shantams, of which about ten chops have been settled for Russia at Tls. 6.3 a Tls. 6.5 and for damaged Ningchows for the London market. To-day's prices have been:—

Ningchow, low to medium	Tls. 12 a 26
Hohow	do. " 11½ a 16
Oanfa & Taoyuen	do. " 11½ a 18½
Oopack	do. " 9 a 15½

The *Kaisow* and *Benedi* are loading slowly, the bulk of the settlements for England going forward by the river steamers for transshipment to the vessels loading at Shanghai.

11th June.

Tea settlements, 12th June:—

	English buyers, ½-chests.	Russian buyers, ½-chests.	Total.
Hankow Tea	3,306	4,748	8,054
Kiukiang "	1,670	442	2,112
	4,976	5,190	10,166

The demand from buyers for London has run chiefly on Oanfaas and Taoyuens which have advanced fully Tls. 2 from the lowest point. The Russian houses are buying sparingly owing to the difficulty of procuring "pure" teas such as that market exacts. Our stock figures as 150,000, but the greater part of this being almost unmerchantable will, it is to be hoped, never go into European consumption, and so justify the favourite characterisation of Chinese tea by the home and Indian papers as "China rubbish."

Second crops are expected in four days' time.

12th June.

13th June:—

	English buyers.	Russian buyers.	Total
Hankow Tea	5,187	3,287	8,474
Kiukiang Tea	1,900	324	2,224
	7,087	3,611	10,698

The market is quiet and the small business transacted does little more than keep pace with arrivals so that the heavy unsold stock (about 150,000 ½-chests) remains undiminished.

To-day's quotations are:—

Ningchow, low to medium	Tls. 10.00 a 22.00
Hohow	do. " 11.50 a 16.00
Oanfa and Taoyuen, Shantam kind to fair	" 10.75 a 21.25
Oopack, low to common	" 10.50 a 11.25

The bulk of the business being in Oanfaas which are about the only available pure tea remaining.

Musters of second crops from the Ningchow, Yang-lo-tung and Wenkai districts were shewn to-day. The quality so far appears to be good.

The *Mogul* departed last night making the third steamer for Odessa this season. The only two direct steamers on the berth for London, the *Benedi* and the *Kaisow*, reduced their rate to-day to £2, the same as the rate taken by steamers loading *via* Shanghai for some time past.

Exchange has declined to 4/4½ for credits, 4 months' sight.

13th June.

Tea settlements 14th June :—

	English buyers. ½-chests.	Russian buyers. ½-chests.	Totals.
Hankow Teas	1,731	3,216	4,947
Kiukiang Teas ...	564	464	1,028
	2,295	3,680	5,975

Shipped to Shanghai on native account, 195 half-chests. The market is lifeless, there being little worth buying left. Buyers are leaving the port and the stock will probably follow. Nothing so far in second crops.

Prices paid have been :—

	Tls.
Oopacks, common to medium.....	12 a 15.8
Oanfas, do.	12 a 15
Ningchows, medium	18 a 21.50
Shantams	5.15

The Russia cleared to-day for Odessa, leaving the *Kostroma* still on the berth. The *Benledi* and *Kaisow* are loading very slowly for London @ \$2, the bulk of the tea going past them to the steamers sailing from Shanghai.

14th June.

Tea settlements 15th June :—

	English buyers.	Russian buyers.	Total.
Hankow Tea.....	3,420	2,332	5,752
Kiukiang „	1,882	nil.	1,882
	5,302	2,332	7,634

Shipments to Shanghai on native account, 1,134 ½-chests. Oanfas and Taoyuens continue the favourites notwithstanding their noted tarry flavour; in fact they appear to be the only districts (except Shantam which shares their favour) from which non-damaged teas can still be culled, the bulk of the stock being only fit for the Shanghai market.

Prices paid to-day have been :—

	Tls.
Ningchow, common to medium	16.5 a 22.5
Oanfa, Shantam kind to fair.....	10.6 a 15
Taoyuen, fair	14.5 a 15
Oopack, low and common	9.5 a 10
Shantam	5.5

It is now evident that the supply available for all quarters of good pure tea this year is barely two-thirds of last year's reduced yield; and of this the Russians have captured fully three-fourths; the supply of common is of course always practically unlimited, if called for.

15th June.

Settlements, 18th June :—

	English buyers. ½-chests.	Russian buyers. ½-chests.	Total. ½-chests.
Hankow Tea.....	2,000	1,660	3,660
Kiukiang „	1,646	.....	1,646
	3,646	1,660	5,306

Shipments to Shanghai on native account 660 ½-chests. Prices paid :—

	Tls.
Ningchow	11.50 to 18.50
Oanfa	11.30 „ 13.50
Changsaokye	11.25
Tung-shan	10 „ 11.50
Sung-yang	16
Kokiu	7 „ 7.10
Shantam	4.80

18th June.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

It is not very often that any port in China gets a new Consul and a new Commissioner on the same day. That this should happen in so small a port as Ichang is the more remarkable. But not only did Mr. Fraser and Mr. von Fries both take charge on the 1st of June, but the steamer that brought up the latter, brought up the new Roman Catholic Bishop, so well-known as Pere Benjamin, as also a new missionary to open a house for the China Inland Mission here. The personnel is thus nearly all changed, but the place is still

the same, and it only remains to be seen what the new arrivals will make of it. Mr. von Fries has, however, got his leave from November, so he will not have much opportunity for great changes. It may amuse his friends to hear that the Ichang mandarins are greatly delighted with his appearance. “*Hao-kan*,” they say stroking their own cheeks and chins. “Is he not handsome? We have never had a Commissioner like this before,” referring to the present Acting Commissioner being the proud possessor of whiskers, moustache and beard. The effect of the compliment is somewhat marred by its winding up with “He is just like a Chinaman.”

Bishop Christiaers had a very grand reception. A boat load of Christians came off, and strewed crackers like flowers upon the waters, playing plaintive music the while, “Is there a funeral on?” asked the unconscious Bishop. Then as he landed amidst a cracker-firing crowd, a grand chair, parasol, and other insignia of mandarin rank, he exclaimed quickly, “You really might have brought a chair for me. It is raining. And did you not know I should land in my vestments? See what a beautiful chair has come for that mandarin, who came up with us.” “But, good Father—” “Come—come now—it does not matter. But fetch me some sort of a chair, do. I don't want to spoil my vestments.” And thus all unsuspecting he found himself installed in the grand chair, the red parasol carried in front, crowds of Christians some of whom had come 200 and 300 *li* escorting him. And great then was the firing of crackers as for days afterwards, till the very heathen pronounced it “*neh lao*” or “real jolly.” But altogether it has been *neh lao* in Ichang for some time past for the dragon boats have been out contending with one another day after day. The men have a very Polynesian air, so many of them naked to the waist, sitting in a boat that in part of its length hardly shows above the water, and paddling furiously with tiny paddles, a man beating a drum at the stern, another standing and waving a flag like the most frantic of Army signallers, and all sympathising friends letting off crackers and waving flags as the dragon boat passed. Each division of the town had its boat with a different coloured flag, and after a few days the red flags appeared in black blouses with two red sashes one over each shoulder, and the other boats decked themselves with their colours.

The men of Queichow looked about the most savage in a small boat, that did not join in the regular races, but went in and out just as it pleased paddling and drumming and shrieking. The biggest boat had fifty men in it, eight standing rowing with their paddles and five or six more men standing, besides the long double row of besashed men pounding the water furiously, with strokes that echoed from one side of the river to the other. It is a long time since there has been such a dragon festival at Ichang, and everyone seemed to turn out to see it. The river was crowded with every kind of boat, where men sat round little tables with tea and cakes, or where women smiled in all the bravery of their very best attire. The heights of Annemiao were crowded with people, the towing path below a moving mass, all the steps of all the water gates of Ichang were thronged, and Shi-pah, that unpleasant island, where they seem always to pelt Europeans, and where they have such lovely guild houses one longs to land, and yet—unpleasant fact—dares not! Shi-pah, where pretty well all the population are boating men, appeared from a distance—particularly excited. The worst of it was all the men, who usually fish, were paddling about, and when fish is not to be had in Ichang we fare badly with no meat, and the heat too great to dare to let any fowl hang long enough to grow tender. For whatever it has been down river, the Customs' thermometer at Ichang has been over 100. And it is at this tempera-

ture the Chinese have been making merry and enjoying themselves, also paying their bills, for the dragon festival is here, like the New Year, a great settling day.

13th June.

NEWCHWANG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The community had the temerity to challenge H.M.S. *Espoir* to a game of cricket which came off yesterday on a piece of ground, not grass, mind you, carefully selected by our worthy Hon. Secretary to the Y. R. C. Wickets were to be pitched at 4.30 p.m., but play commenced only at 5 p.m., the Yingtzü or Newchwang team being first in, and unfortunately our best man went out with the first ball. He was not bowled, caught, stumped or run out, but simply knocked down his own bails with his bat, how, why or wherefore it is mysterious to say; anyhow he was out, and the others followed in such quick succession that batting was evidently not the strong point of the community. Nearly everyone was caught out, which does not seem quite such an inglorious way of losing your innings as being bowled. The Navy was smart at fielding and bowling, and the wicket keeper was very much admired, for whenever the ball was thrown to him, the bails were whisked off, as if they were afraid to stay on. Well, the shore people were dismissed for 35 runs all told, and it seemed a dead certainty in favour of the Navy, but happily batting was not the forte of the latter any more than it had proved the strength of the Yingtzü eleven, whose bowling and fielding generally were A1. Briefly, and very brief indeed was the period of the Sailors' innings, they lost all their wickets for 23 runs, and the community won the match with 12 runs to spare. There was no time for a second innings or the tables might have been turned, and we must await with patience the return of H.M.S. *Espoir*, and the Hope also (please excuse it) that our conceit may not be taken away next time.

The country is perished for want of rain. Prayers have been put up, and a general fast ordered, so that no animal may be slaughtered till the joss of heavenly waters be propitiated. Meanwhile, we have dust and wind continually, and dreadful rumours of sickness and starvation from all parts of the province. Railways only will eventually save the province, not simply to provide the people with the means of earning their living, but to communicate with the distant districts where relief is required.

9th June.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the evening of the 11th a literary entertainment in connection with the closing of the College of Liberal Arts at the Methodist Mission, took place, when a large attendance of foreigners, including H.E. the United States Minister and suite, H.E. the Belgian Minister, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, President Martin and several of the Professors of the Imperial College, with a good sprinkling of the students of the same, and nearly all the missionary body were present. The large chapel was packed full and there was much overcrowding, both of men, women and children. Sir Robert Hart's Manchu Band was present under Mr. Costo's leadership and acquitted itself creditably. Young Miss Lowry played several pieces on the piano; the Rev. Dr. Blodgett opened with prayer, and Mr. Pilcher conducted the exercises, calling upon the various pupils to play their parts. We had the Han Kao-tzu Liu Pang from one; Old and New Japan in English, from another; a Dialogue of Socrates and his

teaching; Curiosities of Botany and Wonders of Electricity; The Crusades; False Opinions Illustrated (a dialogue) in Chinese; and King John of England in English. At the close the prizes in money were distributed by Dr. Dudgeon to the successful pupils in Medicine, the Classics and English. After pronouncing the Benediction by Dr. Martin and more music from the band, the large meeting broke up in an orderly manner.

Mr. Taft of this Mission who is at present in the United States is trying to raise an endowment of a quarter of a million dollars for the Wiley Institute, for buildings, endowments, and apparatus. Dr. Martin in a letter of hearty commendation of the schemes says; "Though the educational tide-wave is later to rise in China than in Japan, its mass and force will be incomparably greater here than there." Mr. Yung Wing in a letter says the Institute strikes him as being a most sensible and wise move in the right direction to infuse fresh and new ideas into Chinese life. Dr. Happer raised in the United States for his College at Canton some \$200,000. The Tung Wen College accommodates over one hundred students who are trained in languages, sciences, etc., for the Government service at home and abroad. The new Anglo-Chinese College in prospect at Tientsin will, it is said, accommodate five classes of one hundred each. The Scientific school at Têngchow in Shantung is said to be crowded to its utmost capacity and the students of this school are in great demand everywhere. There is every prospect therefore of the Methodist enterprise at the Capital turning out a complete success. At the close of the above proceedings the visitors warmly congratulated Mr. Pilcher on the success attending his efforts. *Vires acquirit eundo.* There being no Brahminical caste ascendancy in China, the higher education, even among the official classes or the youth of the better classes in Mission schools is not likely as in India to militate against the propagation of Christianity.

The newly appointed Minister to London and Paris has completed his suite. H.E. takes with him two secretaries, three interpreters, seven Chinese assistants, one native doctor, two managers and four students. Mr. Lien Hsing formerly attached to the Legation in Paris as French interpreter returns to his old post. Mr. Na San of the Telegraph Department, Tientsin, and formerly of the Tung Wen College, goes as one of the English interpreters. Some of the interpreter staff at present in Europe will return, some having been absent since the first establishment of the Legations in Europe. The Minister returns shortly to his home in Kiangsu, and H.E. and suite will not leave China before the autumn.

We had a very small fall of rain on the night of the 10th and during the 11th which, although very inadequate, has served to cool the unprecedented heat and allay our interminable dust. Since then, we have been enjoying cooler weather and pleasant nights. The members of the British Legation are purposing this week resorting to the hills, where they occupy three of the best and most beautifully situated temples.

The new volume of the Oriental Society has just been issued. It contains four articles on the poets of China in the Han dynasty by Dr. Edkins; Diplomacy in Ancient China by Dr. Martin; The Origin of the Paper Currency of China by Shioda Saburo; and Specimens of ancient Chinese paper money by S. Bushell.

June 13th.

TIENTSIN.

(From the Chinese Times of the 15th.)

The tides on the Taku Bar during the past few days have ranged from 12ft. 6in., to 13ft. 6in. Steamers have consequently

experienced no difficulty in crossing, and most of the junks having left the port, the time occupied in coming from Taku has been under five hours.

On Tuesday morning about 5 a.m. the long-looked for rain came although not in the desired abundance, only half-an-inch falling. During the whole of the week the sky has been overcast with occasional breaks, and the temperature, which registered 105° last week, was 95° on Monday, and on Tuesday registered 90°. The atmosphere has since been delightfully cool, and at times almost too cold, following the intense heat recently experienced. On Friday a considerable quantity of rain fell, introduced by a thunderstorm in the morning.

(To the following story there is perhaps another side.)

Not long ago the mudlarks of the French Concession fell upon the mafoo of a foreigner who was leading his master's pony, which jumped about in the manner of these animals when laden barrows are wheeled suddenly among their legs. The pony escaped, as the mafoo was unable to defend his person against his assailants and hold the pony at the same time. The affair was witnessed from a distance by the master of the mafoo and owner of the steed. His natural impulse was to seek redress, and he accordingly despatched a servant to find a policeman to take the culprits in charge to the French Police Office. Only one out of the five was caught, and was duly escorted to the Station by the policeman, by the servants of the foreigner who had assisted the police in catching him, and the injured mafoo, who attended to give evidence of the assault upon him. The French constable, without more ado, put the whole of these men in irons, refused to listen to any explanation, and demanded ten dollars ransom. As the alternative was a troublesome proceeding in which the English and French Consuls, as well as the Chinese authorities, would have been brought into the *mêlée*, and which would have cost the foreigner about a hundred dollars' worth of time, and double that amount in caloric, he paid the ransom demanded, and considered the lesson cheap at the money.

All kinds of stories reach us through Chinese channels of the arbitrary things that are done in the French quarter, but as there are generally two sides to a Chinese story they do not always receive the attention they merit. It was reported the other day that a quantity of Formosa sulphur was landed and stored in a godown on the French Concession. Mr. Dogberry promptly laid his hand on this property, declared it was smuggled, or contraband, and being the natural protector of the Chinese revenue and the natural guardian of Chinese defence, he imposed a fine of fifty dollars, in default of payment detaining the property as security. We would not like to vouch for the literal truth of this particular story, but give it only as a specimen of what passes current among the natives, and it may be worth the trouble of the French authorities to enquire a little into the goings on of their small officials.

YOKOHAMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The *Jiji Shinpo* of the 6th instant contained an interesting editorial relating to the regulations for the control of public meetings. The burden of the article is the law compelling any one desiring to hold a meeting for public discussion or for friendly purposes to notify the police authorities beforehand; and a very emphatic opinion is expressed as to the impossibility of the nation continuing to meekly submit to such a regulation. Attention is drawn to the certain and grave inconvenience

which will be felt next year, when in view of the elections for the House of Representatives political meetings will necessarily be of frequent occurrence; and the view is expressed that unless the regulation is materially modified or entirely withdrawn, it will be futile to attempt to establish any real political party in the country. The *Jiji* refers, but attaches slight weight, to the fact that there are not wanting those who see in the arbitrary restrictions affecting public meetings evidence of the Government's desire and intention to frustrate the formation of an influential political party, and thereby effectually restrict the power of the Lower House of the Imperial Diet. The *Jiji* itself professes to see in the mere granting of a constitutional form of government reason to discredit such an idea, the plan being an awkward one at best, even supposing the surmise as to the Government's object to be correct. Some doubtless would be less likely to pronounce the plan an awkward and unpromising one, than to show incredulity of the supposition which perceives a deep and calculating motive for it. For my part I think there can be no doubt that the Government is genuinely averse to the speedy development of strong opposing parties. Judging from recent meetings at Osaka there is less willingness to interfere with public meetings now, but the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the police officials after explaining to them the nature of the proposed meeting is alone irksome if not in many instances galling. As the *Jiji* remarks by way of conclusion it will be interesting to watch what will become of this regulation regarding the right of public meeting.

The right of public meeting has been very decidedly asserted of late by others than the over confident *Soshi* of Osaka and kindred spirits; the latest case in point being that of the fisher-folk and villagers about the shores of Kojima Bay, a shallow portion of the Inland Sea which trenches on the province of Bizen. They rose *en masse* to protest against a movement to reclaim the land and convert what has long been in a sense a watery waste into a valuable tract of upwards of ten thousand acres of good arable land. So far as one can judge from the brief accounts yet published the excitement and hostility to the project became general immediately the rumours became ascertained facts by the publication of the Local Government's Notification of the concession granted for the carrying out of the scheme. The matter formed the subject of spirited action on the part of the Local Assembly, and matters assumed a sufficiently serious aspect to warrant the despatch of the secretary of the prefecture to report on the situation to the Minister for Home Affairs. It is not easy to understand the reason of such pronounced opposition, for the project promises to be a well paying one and as such to allow of ample recompense being tendered. The hardy action is a protest against a dangerous tendency of the officials and rulers in this country to propose and decide and issue orders without much apparent consideration for the people directly affected—witness regulations, excellent in themselves it is true, compelling house owners generally to raise their houses a certain number of feet within a certain period, the compulsory relinquishment of street lots to facilitate the remodelling of localities—and if it is, it is a healthy sign of the times. A goodly proportion of the inhabitants of this fair land might well remember Longfellow's charge to "be not like dumb driven cattle," when they are face to face with the official class, from the policemen up.

After a strange delay the Ofuna-Yokosuka Branch Railway is to be opened on the 16th instant. The announcement has been made in the *Official Gazette* and as time-tables have been circulated, further postponement is most unlikely. It is some

time since the line was completed, and surprise has been expressed that it has not been opened to general traffic long ago. Two reasons are spoken of, one that the authorities had not sufficient rolling stock; the other that one or two of the tunnels had given serious trouble. Told, on by no means unreliable authority that one tunnel had given in at one spot, I resolved to run out and walk over the line. There are eight tunnels in all, aggregating more than a mile in length. Two are of considerable length, and it is these two—judging from the marked dampness evident and in two or three places the dripping water—where difficulty was experienced. Everything was in order however and beyond a little work of rebalasting and embanking in progress where the line opens out at the head of Naga-ura Bay and consequently not far from Yokohama, there was nothing being done. The total length of the branch line—from Ofuna to Yokohama—is exactly ten miles. There is one delightful little spot right at the entrance of one of the tunnels, which it would, I imagine, be impossible to see outside of Japan; a small, heavy-roofed shrine, at the top of a flight of worn, mossgrown steps. That, and an old tenanted temple almost hidden from view by three or four fine old trees at the foot of a narrow gully, were the only pretty spots my eye caught in the six-mile stretch from Dzushimura to Yokohama.

The Amy Sherwin Company is still here and has given "Martha," "The Sleeping Queen," "Maritana," and "Trovatore," "Sonnambula" is to be given to-night, and "Faust" on Friday. The opening performance was pronounced to be the greatest musical treat ever heard within the walls of the Public Hall, and the Company is unhesitatingly acknowledged to be the best that has honoured Yokohama with a visit. Full and appreciative audiences are the natural consequence, for Yokohama is a decidedly musical community. Quite a spurt has been imparted to racing matters by the institution of occasional races for the express purpose of stimulating and maintaining the interest of the younger members of the community in horse racing. The first race, or set of races—for two or three matches followed the particular event—came off on Saturday last, and more than one new jockey figured on the course. The result has warranted the expectation of those who argued that something of the kind would secure the continued interest of the younger members of the Nippon Race Club, and bridge the months separating the Spring and Autumn Race Meetings.

12th June.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

29th May.

FORGING AN OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

A memorial from the Lieutenant-General of the *Hau-chün* Bordered Red Banner states that towards the end of last year a despatch was reported to have been received at his office from the Three Treasuries of the Board of Revenue, asking that a soldier might be selected from the Banner and sent to the Three Treasuries to do duty there. Accordingly, in the third month, a man was selected from the supernumeraries and unemployed members of the Banner, and was sent to the Treasuries with the proper credentials. But a few days afterwards the credentials were returned with a despatch saying that no requisition had been made for any soldier. The memorialist was much astonished at this, and at once instituted an enquiry. On examination, it was found that the seals on the two despatches from the Board of Revenue differed in size, colour and pattern, so that one of the two must

be forged. The earlier despatch was therefore sent to the Three Treasuries for inspection and was returned with the answer that it was certainly not genuine. At the same time the clerk who had originally received the despatch, and the men, fifteen in number, from whom the selection of a soldier was made, were examined by a commission composed of the two Adjutants-General and the other Colonels of the Corps. The clerk deposed that he was on duty during part of the twelfth month, and one evening just at dusk a card from the Three Treasuries was brought in with an unsealed application for a soldier from the Banner. The clerk took the letter to the house of Adjutant-General Wan-kuei, who gave instructions about it and kept it in his house. The clerk never saw it again till the day on which a soldier was selected nearly three months afterwards. On that day the Adjutant-General handed it to him once more and made him erase some words in it. He then noticed that there was a seal on it; but he did not dare to make any remark either to the Adjutant-General or to any other of his superiors. Further, when the investigation began to be held, the Adjutant-General said that he would make any necessary arrangements and pay all expenses, if the matter should come into the hands of the Board of Punishments.

In addition to this, the memorialist finds that there were suspicious circumstances concerning the transmission to the Three Treasuries of the reply informing them of the nomination of a soldier. He therefore proposes that both the corporal who received the despatch for the Treasuries and the man nominated for the appointment should be sent to the Board of Punishments for examination. At the same time he will temporarily remove from their posts the superior officers implicated, and will instruct them to be in readiness to appear whenever called upon.—*Decree issued previously.*

30th May.

MURDER COMMITTED BY AN OFFICER.

The Governor of Hupeh reports the trial of an officer for murder. The prisoner had served in the army in Turkestan and had risen from the rank of sergeant. At the time when the unfortunate affair occurred he was living at home in Lo-tien Hsien waiting for an appointment. He happened to be the owner of a piece of land, which he let to a tenant for the purpose of cultivating it. Afterwards he sold the land to another man and gave him a receipt in full for the price; though, as the latter was short of funds, five thousand cash were allowed to stand over as a debt. The new purchaser continued to let the land to the same tenant. One day last year the officer chanced to meet the purchaser and asked him for the balance due, to which the purchaser replied that he had paid the money to the middle-man through whom the sale had been conducted. The officer made several attempts to find the middle-man, but did not succeed in doing so. Afterwards he was standing one morning on the threshing-floor outside his house, cutting bamboo slips with a sharp-pointed knife. While he was so doing he saw the tenant pass by on the way to the field. He thereupon threw down the knife, went up to him and told him not to plant any rice on the land. The tenant refused to obey, and the two began to quarrel. The tenant picked up the knife on the ground and made a thrust at the officer. The latter wrested the weapon from him, slipped past him, and wounded him in the leg from behind. The tenant turned, seized the officer by the hair, and forced him down. The officer unable to escape, made a thrust upwards to frighten his antagonist, and chanced to strike him in the lower part of the body. The wounded man fell, sorely hurt, and expired shortly afterwards. The officer ran away, but was arrested and put upon his trial. As the finding of the court seemed unduly favourable to the prisoner, it was ordered that the

case should be reheard. By this means the truth of the story given above was fully established, and it was shown that the murder was really not premeditated. The prisoner has, therefore, been sentenced to strangulation after the usual period of confinement, such being the legal penalty for taking life in a brawl. He has put in a plea that he is the only son of aged parents. Into the truth of this statement enquiries will be made, when the time of the autumn assizes comes round. The five thousand cash due as part price of the prisoner's land will be recovered from the purchaser through the local court.—*Referred to the Board of Punishments.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MANCHURIAN FAMINE FUND.

The High Authorities of Sheng-ching, or Fêng-t'ien, represent that the Viceroy Li Hung-chang and his provincial staff have contributed a sum of Tls. 10,000 for the relief of distress in Manchuria. The Military Governor of Kirin and his staff have given Tls. 9,300, the Governor and other authorities of Shantung Tls. 5,000, and Shêng Taotai of Chefoo has separately presented five thousand articles of wadded clothing. In acknowledging the valuable help given by these contributions, the memorialists do not presume to make any request on behalf of the said Viceroy or Governor, but they beg that they may be allowed to recommend the other officers concerned for some marks of His Majesty's approbation.—*Sanctioned.*

31st May.

[No documents of interest.]

1st June.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN.

In a Decree published to-day the Emperor laments the continued drought which prevails in the neighbourhood of Peking. Only slight showers were vouchsafed in response to the prayers recently offered and the parched fields still thirst for rain. The Emperor accordingly intimates his intention of repairing again on the 4th of June to the Ta Kao Tien to renew his supplications, while several Princes, and other members of the Imperial family are to take up their residence by turns at various other Temples and maintain an uninterrupted service of prayer and fasting. Prince Chêng goes on a mission for the same purpose to Hci Lung T'an.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN SHANSI.

Kang Yi, the Governor of Shansi, who was recently transferred to Kiangsu, reports the arrangements he has made to enable him to start for Peking where he is to have audience before proceeding to his new post. On the 9th May he handed over the seals of office to Yü Shan, the new Financial Commissioner, who is to act for a time as Governor; Sung K'un, the Chief Justice of the province, will discharge the duties of Financial Commissioner and Shên Chin-hsiang, the Intendant of the Chi Ning Circuit, will replace him in the former capacity. A successor to Shên Chin-hsiang has been found in Wu Ch'i-fu, an expectant Taotai on the Shansi establishment. The Governor started for Peking on the 20th May.

GRAIN ISSUED TO THE SOLDIERS FROM THE LOCAL GRANARIES IN SHANSI DURING THE FAMINE. REPAYMENT REMITTED.

During the great famine which occurred in Shansi in 1878, the soldiers stationed in the various districts and departments in the provinces received on the recommendation of the Governor Tsêng Kuochian, a picul and a half of grain each from the local granaries on condition that the cost was afterwards to be deducted from their pay at the current price of grain at the time of repayment. Part of the amount has already been recovered, but the military authorities represent that there is great difficulty in securing repayment of the remainder for

the following reasons. Most of the men have wives and families to support and their monthly income is barely sufficient to procure the necessities of life. Owing to certain reforms and reductions which have been recently made in the Shansi army, not more than 20 or 30 per cent. of the original recipients are now in the ranks, and it would entail great injustice on the present soldiers if they were held responsible for the arrears of their predecessors. The whole subject has been investigated by a commission, which recommended that the arrears amounting to 17,000 piculs of grain should be cancelled as an act of kindness towards the soldiers. The amount does not represent a hundredth part of the grain that was issued to the people under similar circumstances and as repayment has not been demanded from them, it is only fair that the same treatment should be accorded to the soldiers.—*Decree separately issued.*

2nd June.

RETIREMENT FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Hsieh Fu-ch'ên, Vice-Governor of the Metropolitan Prefecture, and brother of the recently appointed Minister to London, has obtained leave to vacate his office of Senior Vice-President of the Censorate on the ground of continued ill-health.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RAISED BY SALE OF OFFICIAL RANK FOR REPAIR OF BREACH IN YELLOW RIVER.

The system of raising funds for the repair of the breach in the Yellow River by the sale of official titles was originally sanctioned for one year only, but its successful working has led the Government to extend its operation for another year. Monthly reports of all money realised in this way are forwarded from the provinces to the Central Government which issues to the subscribers the titles and decorations to which they are entitled. The Viceroy of Szechuan, whose province contributed largely during the past year to this fund, reports a considerable falling off in the receipts during the first month of the present year. Only some 17 minor ranks were disposed of and the proceeds amounted to less than Tls. 800. Kueichow, whose reports come in more tardily, disposed of over 40 subordinate titles during the sixth month in which the system was in force, but the amount realised reached little more than Tls. 500.

3rd June.

RETIREMENT OF TO LUAN-PU, LATE MANCHU LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AT FOCHOW.

To Luan-pu, member of the banner colony at Hsi-an Fu was appointed Manchu Lieutenant-General at Fochow in 1879 and served there with great credit to himself and advantage to the public interests until last summer, when he caught a severe cold and was obliged to apply for a month's leave of absence to enable him to recruit his health. In his previous career, when fighting against the Taiping rebels, he had received two severe wounds in his left leg which again became troublesome with his present illness. He eventually obtained leave to vacate his appointment at Fochow, and now he applies for permission to retire permanently from the public service and spend the remainder of his days at Hsi-an Fu. This he does the more readily as he is now nearly 70 years old and his constitution is so completely broken down that he has no hope of a speedy restoration to health.

TOUR OF INSPECTION BY WU TA-CH'ENG.

Wu Ta-ch'eng states that on his assumption of office as Director-General of the Yellow River, his time was at first wholly engaged in attending to the works at Ch'eng Chow and that after the closing of the breach there, remedial measures so fully occupied his attention that he has been unable to visit Chi-ning at an earlier date to inspect the four battalions of troops stationed there for River Conservancy purposes, and to examine the funds deposited

in the Treasuries of the two Intendancies connected with the Grand Canal. Now that all the sections of the Yellow River have been put in a fairly good state of order, memorialist proposes to start on the first of the 4th moon from K'ai-feng Fu for Chi-ning from which place he will examine the works of repair being carried out on both banks of the Grand Canal and attend to his inspection duties by the way.

4th June.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AT WUHU.

The fixed assessment of the Custom House at Wuhu is Tls. 90,159.6 and there is a supplementary estimate of Tls. 17,000, making the total annual payment Tls. 107,159.6. Since the establishment of the foreign branch of the Customs Service at the port there has been a diminution in the receipts of the native department and for some years past the above figures have not been reached. During the past year the total revenue was Tls. 60,610.9.6.8.7 and the following explanation of the deficit is offered by the Taotai in charge of the administration. Grain has always formed the chief source of revenue, miscellaneous produce being the next largest item. After the rebellion vast tracts of country went out of cultivation, and although some reclamation has been going on in recent years, still the area under cultivation is much less than it once was. The outbreak of the Yellow River placed a large surface under water and the drought of last summer resulted in a very deficient harvest. In former times all the principal marts were much frequented by traders but now there are few merchants and little or no market for produce. Men of capital prefer to take their goods down the Yangtze by foreign steamer or apply for Transit Passes to enable them to escape the likin dues levied at the numerous barriers. Last winter enormous quantities of grain were transported free of all duty to the famine districts in Anhui, but during the spring and autumn a good revenue was derived from the tax levied on cereals brought in by merchants who flocked thither from all parts on hearing of the high prices food had reached on account of the prevailing drought. The memorialist has been unremitting in his endeavours to bring the revenue up to its former standard and is glad to be able to report an improvement this year as compared with the preceding one. The receipts from salt junks and the impost on wood, which form a separate item of account, amounted during the year to Tls. 2,763.5.2.

CRUISE OF INSPECTION BY THE ADMIRAL AT AMOY.

Under old standing regulations the naval authorities along the sea-board are required to make a cruise through the waters of their jurisdiction once or twice a year and report the result to the Throne. In a report now received from P'êng Ch'u-han, the Admiral at Amoy, it is stated that the coast of Fukien is thickly studded with islands which form the resort of pirates and evil characters of every description, and render it necessary to maintain a constant surveillance. The Admiral started from Amoy in the *Shên-hang* on the 14th of March last, and not only made a cruise of inspection through every part of his jurisdiction, but reviewed the naval stations everywhere *en route*. He noted carefully the state of the Coast Defences at all the more important points, and made it one of the objects of his visit to see that the Salvage Regulations were everywhere properly posted.

SUPPLY OF SALTPETRE FROM HONAN.

The Governor of Honan asks permission to defer sending till next year the supply of saltpetre due from his province for the present year. The fixed amount forwarded every year consists of two kinds, of which 400,000 and 280,000 catics are sent respectively, and as a

similar postponement was granted last year it has also been accorded this year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM HONAN TOWARDS THE REPAIR OF THE BREACH IN THE YELLOW RIVER.

The Governor of Honan reports the amount of subscriptions raised in his province by the sale of official rank during the eleventh and twelfth months during which the system has been in operation. In the former month ten literary ranks were sold realising a sum of Tls. 3,526.8 and in the latter twelve similar appointments were disposed of for a sum of Tls. 5,370.2. This amount will be held at the disposal of the Board of Revenue and in the meantime it is asked that diplomas should be issued to the subscribers.

5th June.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ABORIGINES IN SZECHUAN —REWARDS TO OFFICERS CONCERNED.

The Tartar General at Ch'êng-tu and the Viceroy of Szechuan present a memorial recommending for various promotions and rewards a number of officers who distinguished themselves against the Lolo tribes in Ma-pien and Szechuan. These tribes occupied two hills known as the greater and smaller Liang, and had long been a terror to the peaceable Chinese in the neighbouring districts, on whom they made continued raids. After operations which had extended for more than a year, their subjugation has now been reported to be complete; nineteen branches of the main tribe of the aborigines have tendered their submission, and two others which had never before accepted the Imperial rule have now come in full force to sue for mercy. Appropriate favours have been conferred upon them and their chiefs have been placed in command at important strategical points in the newly opened country. The native watch towers and fortifications have been all razed to the ground and great praise is given to the officers and men who have penetrated this malarious region and contributed so materially to the speedy issue of such a successful campaign. A carefully revised list of the more deserving of these officers, coupled with a recommendation for distinctions is submitted for the approval of the Throne.—*Referred to the consideration of the Board.*

APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF OFFICERS PREVIOUSLY DEGRADED.

Amongst those who specially distinguished themselves in the above campaign was an officer named Wan Chun-hsian who had been formerly degraded, while holding the post of General, but who had subsequently obtained employment under the Governor of Kuangsi, where he gained the victory of Kuan-Yin Ch'iao and was afterwards employed in Ch'ekiang, his successes in which province gained him his restoration to office.—Last year he was transferred to Szechuan at the instance of the Viceroy, and from his intimate knowledge of aboriginal questions and his military skill he was selected to command a column of the army operating against the Lolos. In a single engagement with his troops the aborigines lost 180 of their men, and his services were so instrumental in procuring their final submission that it is suggested that he should be restored to his original rank as General. Another officer who played an important part in this campaign was Liu Yü-t'ien, who was formerly a General in Ch'ekiang and who had been degraded for beating to death a soldier under his command for becoming a member of a secret society. This officer enrolled a force of 100 braves at his own expense, procured guides to reconnoitre a savage country and lent an active co-operation to the Imperial troops throughout the whole campaign. His original unishment was dismissal for ever from the public service and as this was considered too severe it is asked that at least part of the stigma should be removed from his

name and that he should be eligible for re-employment.

6th June.

APPOINTMENT.

Yu Heng is gazetted Intendant of the Yen P'ing Circuit in Shansi.

ILLNESS OF MILITARY GOVERNOR AT MOUKDEN.

Ch'ing Yu, the Governor of Sheng Ching having applied for permission to retire from the public service on the ground of continued ill health, he has been granted two months' leave of absence at the expiration of which it is hoped that he will be well enough to resume his duties.

DEFALCATIONS BY OFFICER CHARGED WITH CONVEYANCE OF COPPER FROM YUNNAN.

Hui Shan, a magistrate in Yunnan who was charged with the conveyance of a large consignment of copper to Peking, was recently degraded for having made a short delivery of 38,000 catties of the metal, and besides being deprived of his office, was granted a specified period within which to make good the deficit. Having failed to do so within the limit of time assigned to him, he has been handed over to the Board of Punishments where steps will be taken to make him recoup and prevent his indulging in such amusements for the future.

FUNDS FOR SOUP KITCHEN AT TUNGCHOW.

It seems that five soup kitchens are opened for the benefit of the destitute every winter at Tungchow and that they are entitled to an annual allowance of at least 800 piculs of rice. Last winter a special grant of an additional 1,600 piculs was made by the Emperor and under ordinary circumstances the establishments ought to have been closed before this. Owing however, to the drought which still prevails, Tungchow is, the Taotai represents, thronged with starving people, many of whom are too old and weak to start off to a distance in search of work. A further grant of 1,000 piculs of rice is therefore solicited to enable one of the establishments to continue administering relief until the rain arrives and work in the neighbourhood is more plentiful.

CHANGE OF TAOTAI IN CHIHLI.

Liu Shu-t'ang, the Taotai of the Ch'ing Ho in Chihli having received the appointment of Judicial Commissioner of Hunan, his place in the former province is to be temporarily filled by Chu Fu-jung who is represented by the Viceroy as an officer of great tact, ability and intelligence.

LATE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF KOBDO.

K'uei Fu, a native of Kirin, who retired into mourning recently when holding the post of Assistant Administrator of Kobdo, has returned to Peking and has been received in audience.

GOLD MINES AT MO HO IN HEI LUNG CHIANG.

Some time ago the Viceroy Li reported that he had appointed a Taotai named Li Chin-yung to manage the gold mines at Mo Ho in Manchuria and he submitted for approval a number of regulations which had been drawn up for their working. Owing to the remote and wild position in which the mines are situated, their management presents great difficulties and demands the presence of a very competent staff of superintendents. For this purpose the Viceroy submits the names of three officers whose experience in similar work would render their services very valuable in Manchuria if they were transferred for employment under Li Chin-yung.—*Granted by rescript.*

7th June.

APPOINTMENTS.

Kao Wan-p'eng is gazetted Financial Commissioner of Hunan and his place as Governor of the Metropolitan Prefecture is taken by Ch'ên Yi, Governor of Anhui, who was lately transferred to Peking for duty.

PROGRESS OF THE NEPAULESE MISSION ON ITS HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

The Governor of Shensi reports that in obedience to the instructions which he received from the Mongolian Superintendency he had the Nepaulese Mission safely escorted through his province and warned all the local authorities beforehand to make preparations for supplying all its wants. The Envoy and his party entered Shensi on the 2nd of January last, and after spending the New Year at the provincial capital, continued their journey and reached the borders of Szechuan on the 4th of April. Their progress was attended with no trouble and all their requirements were duly attended to.

REQUEST FOR MORE EXPEDITIOUS SETTLEMENT OF CASES OF BRIGANDAGE.

As the law stands at present, the provincial authorities are vested with full powers to pass and carry into execution summary sentences in all cases of serious brigandage, but in certain instances where the offence is unpremeditated and not of an organised character, they are obliged to send periodical reports to Peking and await the decision of the Board of Punishments. This involves a delay varying from six to eighteen months and prevents punishment following the offence with sufficient swiftness to constitute a deterring influence. The Governor of Shensi now begs that instead of waiting for a stated period, he may be permitted to report such cases to Peking as they occur, in the hope that the Board will thus be able to deal with them much more quickly than is the practice at present. He would revert to the former custom as soon as brigandage, which unfortunately has shown signs of reviving, has been somewhat suppressed throughout his jurisdiction.

NEW PROVINCIAL JUDGE OF SHENSI.

T'ang Shu-nan, a native of Hunan, who was raised last year to the post of Chief Justice of Kansu, has recently been transferred to Shensi in a similar capacity and reports his assumption of office on the 11th of April. He had previously been to Peking for audience, and on his way back he travelled through Chihli, Shansi and part of Shensi, in all of which provinces he found the young crops doing remarkably well.

Meeting.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 11th June, 1889, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Macgregor (Chairman), M. Adler, H. H. Joseph, J. E. Judah, E. H. Lavers, E. Wheelley, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Tea Houses near Bubbling Well.—The following correspondence is submitted and ordered to be published:—

H.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 5th June, 1889.

SIR,—The District Magistrate of Shanghai and the Mixed Court Magistrate have written a letter to me, translation of which is enclosed, in which they propose to direct the Tea Houses in the vicinity of the Bubbling Well to close their doors every night at eleven o'clock.

As the closing of these establishments at the time indicated is a measure likely to promote good order, and by diminishing carriage traffic at unreasonable hours, increase the comfort of residents, I trust the Council will be

good enough to instruct the Police to render such assistance as may be required for the purpose of securing obedience to the orders of the local Authorities.

My colleagues, whom I have informed of the Magistrates' proposal, join with me in approving it, and I venture to hope we may also count upon your co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
P. J. HUGHES,
H.M. Consul-General and
Senior Consul.

J. MACGREGOR, Esq.,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

[Translation.]

From PEI, District Magistrate, and TSAI, Mixed Court Magistrate, to Mr. Consul General HUGHES.

Since the establishment of Tea Houses and Gardens at the Bubbling Well, the traffic of carriages to and fro during the Summer months has been very great, both by night and day, and the unceasing rattle and noise have rendered rest impossible for Native and Foreign residents alike. Moreover there are thieves and bad characters about who are ready to commit acts of theft or violence in the crowd, much to the detriment of the neighbourhood. Again, on the approach of Summer, the number of people on the road in the evening becomes very great, and if measures are not taken in advance for their control, on the arrival of the warm weather, there will be grave reason for apprehending trouble. We have therefore decided on issuing a Proclamation ordering all the Tea shops in that neighbourhood to be closed at eleven p.m. This you may remember was the subject of a conversation between the Mixed Court Magistrate and yourself last Autumn, when you also expressed your entire approval. As however we fear that there may be foreigners who are to some extent interested in the Tea Houses or Wine shops, which we cannot ourselves ascertain, we send you herewith a copy of the Proclamation, and would ask you to communicate it to the Consuls of other nationalities, and to take measures accordingly, that so we may all pull together in effecting the end desired.

Dated 5th Moon, 6th day (4th June, 1889).
Card of District and Mixed Court Magistrates.

Translated by
W. S. AYKTON.

[Translation.]

A joint Proclamation by PEI, District Magistrate of Shanghai, and TSAI, Mixed Court Magistrate of the English and American Settlements.

Since the establishment of Tea Gardens on the Bubbling Well Road, pleasure seekers, who drive out there both day and night in great numbers, create an uproar from morning till eve, and the ears are never free from the rumbling of wheels, so that the people living in the neighbourhood cannot sleep peacefully. Besides, there are rowdies and evil-doers who create disturbances, and commit robberies, thereby endangering the safety of the place. In Summer time, pleasure-seekers go out to cool themselves, and after inhaling the night air, they get sick. All should know that they ought to work during the day, and sleep at night, and in seeking for pleasure they should not forget the evil results. Therefore we issue this joint proclamation, notifying the proprietors of the Bubbling Well Road Tea Gardens, and all people, that hereafter the said Tea Gardens must not be kept open after 11 p.m. Those who dare to violate this regulation will be severely punished, and no mercy shown them. The Runners, Police, and Tipaas shall enforce this regulation. This Proclamation is issued with the object of protecting the people. All must obey.

Dated Kwang Hsü 15th year, 5th Moon, 8th day.

Shanghai, 12th June, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th instant, enclosing translation of a communication made to you by the District Magistrate of Shanghai and the Mixed Court Magistrate, proposing to direct the Tea Houses in the vicinity of the Bubbling Well to close their doors every night by eleven o'clock; and intimating that this proposal had met with the approval of yourself and your colleagues.

The Council regard this step with much satisfaction as likely to promote good order, and a discontinuance of noisy traffic at unreasonable hours: and have instructed the Police to co-operate in securing obedience to the orders of the Local Authorities.

I venture to suggest that this regulation should apply to all the houses and places of entertainment on the other outside roads, as well as on the Bubbling Well Road.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MACGREGOR,
Chairman.

P. J. HUGHES, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consul-General
and Senior Consul.

Victoria Engine.—The following correspondence is submitted and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 5th June, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed we beg to hand you copy of a letter we have addressed to the Foreman of the "Victoria Steam Fire Engine Co.," notifying him and the members of the Company, of the purchase by the Municipality of the Steam Fire Engine "Victoria" and of the termination of our connection, as Agents of the China Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., here, with the Company.

We would respectfully venture to suggest that the Council should take steps to endeavour to retain the services, for the Shanghai Fire Department, of such a very efficient body of gentlemen, as those composing the "Victoria" Company.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents, China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 11th June, 1889.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Municipal Council have purchased from the Agents of the China Fire Insurance Company the "Victoria Engine," which will in future be under the control of the Fire Department.

The Council desire me to express to you their high appreciation of the services which the Members of the Victoria Company have rendered in extinguishing fires since its foundation in 1871, and they hope that you and the other members of the Company will still continue to give the Fire Department and the community the benefit of your valuable services.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

J. F. CHEETHAM, Esq.,
Foreman,
Victoria Steam Fire Engine Co.

The Electric Lamps on Bund.—The following correspondence is submitted and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 8th June, 1889.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant which has been submitted to the Council, who in reply direct me to inform you that they have no objection to your reducing the height of all the electric lamp posts along the bund to 25 feet and suspending the lamps from brackets in the same way as you have done with the lamp post and lamp outside the P. & O. Offices. The Acting Surveyor reports that it would be a great improvement and add considerably to the public safety if iron poles could be substituted for the present wooden poles.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

E. E. PORTER, Esq.,
Secretary, New Shanghai
Electric Company, Limited.

Shanghai, 10th June, 1889.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 8th instant informing me that the Council have no objection to our reducing the height of all the electric lamp posts along the Bund to 25 feet, and suspending the lamps from brackets in the same way as we have done with the lamp post and lamp outside

the P. & O. Offices. We shall be glad to know if the Council will give us the same permission regarding all the electric lamp posts, which we would use with discretion. The matter of substituting iron for wooden poles throughout the entire system of street lighting (so far as the Company is concerned) is now under the consideration of the Directors and you shall be in due course informed on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
R. M. CAMPBELL,
Chairman,
The New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.
R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 13th June, 1889.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, which has been submitted to the Council, who in reply direct me to inform you that they would prefer to wait and see what effect reducing to 25 feet the height of all the lamp posts on the Bund, has upon the lighting of it, before deciding whether or not to grant the Electric Company permission to cut down all the posts in the Settlement in the same way.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.
R. M. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Chairman,
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.

Failure of the Electric Light.—The following letter is submitted and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 11th June, 1889.

SIR,—I beg to furnish you, for the information of the Council, with the following particulars respecting the failure in the Electric Lighting of the Central Circuit which occurred during a portion of the night of 7th instant.

The Circuit in question comprises Broadway and the Nanking Road; the lamps in it were examined and adjusted during the forenoon, the usual test was applied, and the Circuit was found to be in proper working order. But, on application of the test, as customary, immediately before the hour fixed for lighting up, the Circuit was found to be broken and it was supposed that a wire must have parted; prompt measures were taken to discover the fault, but as they were unsuccessful, the Hongkew section of the Circuit, which was found to be in order, was disconnected from the other portion and the lamps in it were all alight, by 8.25 p.m. The Nanking Road section was then tested and lighted lamp by lamp between 9.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

On examining the last lamp (the one nearest the Defence Creek) it was discovered that one side of it had been detached from the hook by which it is connected, thereby breaking the Circuit.

These hooks are so formed that it is hardly possible and quite improbable for the lamps to become detached from them accidentally; none of the Company's employees (so they say) ascended to the lamp after the test of the Circuit had been made in the afternoon and there is no reason why they should have done so. It appears to us therefore almost certain that this detaching of the lamp was a malicious act, which the Company are now endeavouring with the assistance of the Police to discover and punish.

It will be apparent from the foregoing explanation that this interruption in lighting was not due to any fault or break down in the Company's plant, and the Council may perhaps consider that, under the circumstances, the fine customarily imposed for a failure of light should in this case be remitted.

Yours faithfully,
R. M. CAMPBELL,
Chairman, The New Shanghai
Electric Company, Limited.
R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Decided to agree to this.

Widening Peking Road.—Report by the Acting Surveyor is submitted stating that he has arranged with the Canton Guild for the surrender of a small strip of their property Lot 39 to widen the Peking Road at the south-east corner of its junction with

the Kiangse Road; which will be a great improvement, as it will do away with a very dangerous corner for carriage traffic. The strip measures 0.0.8.1½ at Tls. 5,500 per mow, Tls. 448.25.

Works Matters.—Report by the Acting Surveyor is submitted, giving particulars of the works completed during May and of those now in progress:—

The following works have been completed:—
Bridges.—Erecting hardwood bridge across the Sin-kei-pang creek at end of the Yuen-fong Road.

Buildings.—Repairing Carter Road Station, Chief Inspector's, Inspectors' and Local Postmaster's quarters, Central Station, and Inspector of Roads' quarters, Bink-vong-ka.

Drainage.—Constructing brick drains in the North Honan, North Kiangse, and Tsung-ming Roads.

Extending brick drain at end of the Shansi Road, through new bunding to bridge, Soochow Creek.

Foreshore.—Painting stanchions to Bund foreshore, and seats on grass plats.

Landing Accommodation.—Constructing landing steps at end of the Shansi Road, Soochow Creek.

Public Garden.—Erecting an iron band stand with platform and terrace.

Painting, &c., band stand, lodges, entrance gates, railings and seats.

Rifle Butts.—A stout bamboo fence, 6 feet high, has been erected at back of the Rifle Butts.

Roads.—Raising with mud the Yuen-fong Road extension.

Chip-paving.—Hankow Road footpaths, from Yunnan to Defence Road, south side; and Defence Road footpaths, between Nankin and Kiukiang Roads, and Hankow and Canton Road, east side.

Metalling.—Kung-ping Road, from Seward Road to Broadway; and Honan Road, from Nankin to Kiukiang Road.

Hongkew Boundary.—Two bamboo towers have been erected in Hongkew, one opposite the Gas Works, and the other at the Rifle Butts. The erection of the third tower, one mile up the Yangtze-poo Creek, has been unavoidably delayed as the villagers have received no notification from the Chinese authorities.

The works in progress are:—

Bridges.—Constructing an Aranga wood bridge across Soochow Creek, to connect the Shansi and North Shansi Roads.

Repairing, &c., North Honan Road and other bridges.

Buildings.—Building New Police Station for Louza District.

Repairing, painting, &c., Surveyor's office and Central Police Station.

Drainage.—Constructing brick drain in the Yunnan Road, between Nankin and Ningpo Roads.

Landing Accommodation.—Repairing, painting, &c., the various jetties and landing stages.

Market Lot.—Laying Ningpo stone pavement to the Public Market, Nankin Road.

Rifle Butts.—Raising with mud the Rifle Butts to a height of forty feet, and increasing width of base to eighty feet.

Roads.—Raising with mud the Quinsan, North Szechuen and North Shansi Roads.

Curb, &c., is being laid in the Dent Road, between Broadway and Seward Roads; in North Honan Road, north of Tiendong Road; and in Yunnan Road, between Nankin and Ningpo Roads.

Altering and raising curb in the Fuhkien Road, from Pekin to Woosieh Road, and in the Chihli Road, between Pekin and Woosieh Roads.

Metalling Broadway on each side of the Hongkew Creek to improve the approaches to the bridge; Nankin Road, from Fuhkien to Chekiang Road; and North Honan Road, between North Soochow Road and Canton Garden.

Repairing.—Generally repairing the various roads in and outside the Settlements.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Cattle in Native Dairies. The following report is ordered to be published with the foregoing minutes:—

THE CHINA CAMERA CLUB
EXHIBITION.

All the animals kept at the above mentioned dairies have been inspected three times during the past week. They all appear to be healthy and free from disease.

GEORGE CAMERON,
Assistant Inspector.

Amusements.

THE SHANGHAI ART SOCIETY'S
EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition which opened on Thursday and is continued to-day is more remarkable for the small number of pictures exhibited than for anything else. The working members of the society seem to have dwindled down to some six or eight, and the greater number of these eschew landscape and portrait painting for the more domestic delight of decorating screens, panels, tables and the various other household objects, which the æsthetic craze some years ago suggested as fit objects for the cultivation of the artistic taste of its numerous disciples. We must say we cannot commend the taste which has brought about the change, and we think that the members of the art society should devote more time to painting on canvas and paper, than on gipsy tables and newspaper racks, however well the work may be done, if they wish to carry out the objects fostered by similar societies elsewhere. The number of pictures is very limited, there being only sixteen in oils, about half of which are worthy of exhibition, and on the remainder the finishing touches of the drawing master are sadly wanted. Mrs. Rees and Mr. Hayter we really think divide the honours of the exhibition pretty well between them, though their styles, subjects and treatment are totally different. Mrs. Rees, we well know, excels in water colour sketches of people we know and others we don't know, and on this occasion she furnishes eight excellent examples of her art, of which No. 38, "a wheelbarrow-coolie," is to our mind the best, though her portrait, No. 39, is an

Mr. J. S. Nazer sends only five of his popular pictures of local subjects, No. 27, "Sunrise in the Canton River" being the most ambitious, but not in the artist's best method; the colouring is too brilliant: the water and junk in the foreground are excellent, though evidently rapidly executed, but his greatest fault is here very apparent; he seems to love his colours too well to use them with anything but the most careful economy, and the result is a thin picture. No. 28 "Near the Hills" is a very pretty bit of colouring, bright and lifelike, but lacks atmosphere, which is indeed the most striking defect of almost all the landscapes in the exhibition. His two little studies in brown and white are gems in their way. In No. 13 "Near Windsor," Mrs. Deighton-Braysher is not, we think, at all at her best though there is much artistic merit in the little piece, which, however, seems hardly an inspiring subject; her foliage is very carefully painted, almost too carefully we should say, and tends slightly to opaqueness. Mrs. Lieder in an original moonlight scene, No. 48, "The River Elbe near Hamburg," treats her subject most effectively and her picture is one of the best in the Exhibition. Miss Fraser sends three trivial little water-colour sketches, "A Rainy Day," "Heather" and "the River Side." We must say we cannot commend No. 10 "A Portrait" for its hideous background would spoil the drawing of a Raphael. Mr. F. G. Cockey shews in Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20 that he is a distinct gain to the limited numbers of local water-colour artists; his drawing is unusually good, especially in "The Old Joss House, Moisan," and in the "Village on the Tahu Lake," but his colouring lacks spirit and life. Mrs. Muirhead's two water-colour sketches Nos. 43 and 44 are both fair, while Mr. Wilson's pencil drawings done in the present year Nos. 70 and 71, are a marked advance on his "Tungsha Lightship" (1880). No less than three ladies exhibit paintings of the heavenly bamboo, Miss Reis, No. 49, Mrs. Scott, No. 25, Mrs. Low, No. 61, and it would be hard to decide which is the best. Miss Siebwright's decorated screen, magnolias, No. 62, is very pretty while her studies of flowers, Nos. 63, 64 and 65 shew evidence of diligent work. Mrs. Lieder's handsome shield-shaped screen, with yellow roses and birds painted on a glass ground is a striking piece of art furniture, and Mrs. Scott exhibits some beautiful flowers. Her "La France Roses," No. 24, is especially good while Mrs. Oxley's "Bignonia," No. 8, is an admirable piece of flower painting. Miss Edger sends in the first five exhibits, of which No. 2 "A Hermit" is the best. Miss Shaw's copies and her original *Kakemono* evidence much well directed talent. We must not omit to mention an artistic joke called "Study of a Cow," a copy, which is very humorous. We think this exhausts the list of exhibits worthy of mention, and we are compelled to leave the China Camera Club's excellent display, which is a separate section and one worthy of special notice, till to-morrow. Without it indeed the Art Society's show would look nothing in the big Philharmonic Hall where the exhibition is held.

The China Camera Club is to be congratulated upon its first appearance before the public. Its exhibition is not a very large one, it is true, and its members have evidently had more regard to quality than to quantity, which is only as it should be, and the result is alike a source of congratulation to the artists of the camera, and of genuine pleasure to the spectators. It is indeed, in a certain sense, a relief to turn from the Art Society's Exhibition to the section devoted to the work of the much abused sister art, for photography in these days is really an art, and no longer a mere mechanical and scientific process. The most approved of, if not the latest developments in the art have reached Shanghai, where as is shown by the exhibition, there are several masters of the beautiful bromide process. The bromide seems to be the favourite, and it is in that mode that the best results are obtained. Indeed the samples of that style shown are of the highest excellence, and the pictures of such clever amateurs as Dr. W. J. Milles, Dr. D. Reid, the Rev. W. B. Bonnell and one or two others, would bear favourable comparison with any similar work in Europe or America. There are some excellent exhibits in the same process also show by a Chinaman, Chan Chün-tung, one of Li Hung-chang and his family being especially good. It is very hard in the sixty odd exhibits to say which is the best; but we venture to think one result is certain to follow the exhibition in Shanghai, and that is the entire substitution of the bromide process for the old-fashioned silver printing for out-door photography at least. The softness and exquisite tone of the former process, its greater power in reproducing light and shade, its rich colour and delicate tints, are all singularly apparent in many of the exhibits, notably in the delightful little bits of scenery picked up round Shanghai, Hangchow, the Tahu Lake, Chefoo and the thousand and one places, in which the adventurous and enterprising camera man sets up his tripod stand. There are, we regret to see, no examples of the popular detective camera pictures shown, nor are there any magic lantern slides, a most interesting and grateful branch of the pursuit, on view. Mr. Olsen sends some fine examples of opal printing and a couple of excellent large bromide portraits. His scraps of scenery round about Shanghai are almost as good as anything in the show. Dr. Milles' six little gems, No. 41, are simple exquisite; the printing is perfect and the plates without the slightest flaw. Dr. Reid has a wonderful eye for picking up the choicest bits from places we walk through every day without being struck by any artistic beauty. It only needs a camera, however, to develop the latent beauties in many a place that to the ordinary eye is anything but a fit subject for a picture. Dr. Reid's Nos. 8, 9, 13 amongst his open air pictures and No. 5, Altar of the Chapel in the Institution of St. Joseph, amongst his interiors, are bits ever to be preserved. The Rev. W. B. Bonnell is a prodigious worker; silver, or bromide, portrait or landscape, is all the same to him. In each he turns out excellent work. His view of Chefoo Hills No. 39, and his Shanghai life studies No. 36, are very good. Mr. R. E. C. Fittock has sent a very interesting, if small collection, including a picture of the first locomotive engine built in China, named the "Rocket" with its celestial stokers and driver; he also sends a capital group, consisting of the Viceroys Li and the native officials of the China Railway, well posed, large size, on bromide paper; but the latter seems to have been a little coarse grained for portrait work, though altogether he has obtained an excellent picture. Dr. Burge has a couple of good interiors, views of the Cathedral, which are not given in the catalogue. Mr. J. Menarini has an interesting series of ten silver prints, some of which

were taken in Formosa during the Franco-Chinese war; Mr. W. Pearce and Mr. W. G. Gibson each show some excellent views, but the subjects have all been done before, and are somewhat hackneyed, which cannot be said of the series of ten silver prints contributed by Mrs. Archibald J. Little, who has certainly had the most lovely scenery in China to practise upon away in the wild Yangtze Gorges. More striking, or bolder scenery than that amid which this lady took flying shots has rarely fallen in the photographer's way and she has given us some choice bits which escaped Mr. Thompson's omnivorous camera. The pictures are very well done, although there is a weakness about the focus in some cases and the plates are not quite free from sun spots. The atmospheric effects in the pictures, evidently in most instances taken in a very strong bright light, are very good, and the success which Mrs. Little has attained ought to encourage many other ladies suffering from ennui in Shanghai to take up this delightful pursuit. Though the names of several well known amateurs are missing from the catalogue, yet the society's maiden effort is a pronounced success, but next year we hope to see more entries. Would it not be a good idea to give a magic lantern show of some of the views? What do you say, Prof. Bonnell?

POLO.

The second match of the season was played yesterday afternoon and lasted three quarters of an hour, during which five games were put in, the first starting at 6 o'clock.

The sides were arranged on the ground as follows:—

Red & Blue.	White & Blue.
H. Hegnauer.	H. Edblad.
V. D'O. Wintle.	T. F. Hough.
H. E. Gaddum.	J. O. Liddell.
J. Tulloch.	R. de Malherbe.

After about ten minutes' spirited play a goal was scored by Hegnauer for Red and Blue.

The next game did not last quite so long Tulloch cutting it short by a neat stroke into goal for the same colours. Time was called and the players had a rest of 5 minutes.

Nothing daunted by these reverses, White and Blue followed the ball very closely, and in spite of the wonderful activity of their opponents gradually forced the ball down to the vicinity of the Loong-fei goal which was taken by Liddell. After the hit off, it took White and Blue very little time to place another goal to their credit, Edblad securing it. Five minutes only now remained at the disposal of the players, and within that time another goal was scored for White and Blue by Hough, whose side therefore won the match. We hope to see all the ponies provided with leg guards on the next occasion. So large was the attendance of spectators that the chairs provided were insufficient to accommodate them all.

THE CIRCUS.

The performance at the Circus on Monday night was good and the audience was a large one, larger, probably, than has ever attended the Circus before, and Mr. Chiarini is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts to amuse the public. On Monday night a number of new items were introduced and gave great satisfaction to all. The Devere Troupe exceeded all their former efforts, but one of them fell twice, through one of the bars being slippery, fortunately without doing himself serious injury. Towards the end of the second part, so many people had arrived at the Circus that there was hardly standing room, the reason of this being that there was to be an exhibition of "the Sports of Old England" by the whole strength of the Company. These included

dances round the maypole, climbing the pole for a ham, wrestling matches, in which two Irishmen covered themselves with glory and dust, and steeple chases. The latter was the crowning event of the evening and the excitement was at fever heat; people stood up all over the Circus regardless of the notices forbidding their doing so and as the riders came in they were vociferously cheered. The leaps were taken in excellent style, the horses apparently entering into the spirit of the pastime. The performance by the clowns, Godfrey and Amphlet, kept the audience in roars, notwithstanding that it was by no means a new piece, but it was acted so comically that one could not help but smile, some people laughing till the tears rolled down their cheeks. It may be safely said that Monday night's performance was the most successful that the Circus has yet given.

The Circus continues to draw large audiences, the weekly performances losing none of their interest. On Thursday night the Devere Troupe in the three horizontal bars act were twice recalled. We would suggest that in the Steeplechase and Old England Sports those not actually engaged should get out of the ring so that people may see what is going on.

Last night one of the Woodwards was thrown from his horse and stunned during the Steeple Chase at the Circus, the horse falling on top of him. Dr. Pichon attended him immediately and found no bones broken.

THE S. M. P. MONTHLY CUP.

Was shot for on the 20th inst. at 200, 500 and 600 yards; the light was changeable, and the wind unsteady which made shooting at the long ranges very difficult. There were 21 competitors, the following being the highest scores made in each class:—

CLASS A.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	TL.
Insp. Wilson	554545-32	2353435-25	245452-24	81
Sergt. Ommundsen	444444-28	3525222-21	454242-25	74
F.C. Ballan	443574-24	554425-25	4520254-22	71
Sergt. Bullock	444454-29	2353523-23	3242305-19	71
" Crank	444444-27	3534535-28	2042423-16	71
" Turnbull	3244344-24	2352245-22	5322523-24	70
" Culshaw	4451333-26	5143244-26	0553229-15	70

CLASS B.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	TL.
Sergt. Phillips	544524-28	5321424-24	4535345-31	83
Insp. Ramsay	4445555-32	3445515-30	1534234-21	83
P.C. Roalf	3455533-30	1344351-23	4550555-29	82
Insp. Howard	3555555-33	3550505-23	2535304-22	78
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Correspondence.

ONE OR TWO STANDARDS?

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR.—In your issue of May 25th, page 631, you say that the present trouble with the medium of exchange is of grave and immediate importance; "but what we can do here in the matter is not obvious." If China is to demonetise silver, or the world revert to bi-metalism, as such an authority as Sir David Barbour seems to believe, would it not be doing something if your influential newspaper should give its readers sound views of the question in advance to prepare them for so momentous a change? You further say: "There is no question that the decline in exchange has promoted the export trade in China, and it is noticeable that the Chinese seem to be able, in the prices they pay for imports, to follow the rise in gold, at least in the staple products." This seems to mean that in your opinion the decline in exchange is on the whole a good thing for trade in China. Can you not give us your opinions more at length as to the requirements, and uses of a standard of value for the purposes of exchange? Should it, for example, be as stable as possible or is it better for trade to have it occasionally rather variable? Should the medium of

exchange be confined to its legitimate purpose of facilitating exchange i.e., barter, or is it better for trade in the long run that governments should raise or lower the standard of value by debasing coin, inflating the currency with over issues of paper money, diminishing the demand for and value of silver by demonetisation and similarly increasing the demand for and value of gold by giving it exclusive privileges, or the like, if thereby exports may be temperarily increased at the expense of imports, or the reverse?

Judging from the attention paid to the question of exchange by the Chairmen at recent meetings of banks connected with India and China, I believe that your views would be of interest to many of your readers besides

INQUIRER.

June 3rd.

FOREIGN TRADE IN SOOCHOW.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—Every foreigner in the East takes an interest in the introduction of European goods into the Chinese Empire. With no data except that of personal observation compared with fifteen years ago, it may be safely affirmed that the amount of sales is now several fold—perhaps five times as much. There are several wholesale firms which deal solely in foreign cloths and there are a great many first class shops of general merchandise,—in all, large and small, about 35 or 40. Glass has in a measure taken the place of shell, and kerosene is now the universal light, almost entirely displacing vegetable oil. Tinware is an extensive industry and as so many goods are shipped in tins must more and more increase. Zinc for guttering is extremely popular and as it is as cheap as the wooden trough and so much more water-tight and durable, and as the large shops run through two or three rows of buildings, it will be in constant demand. Foreign steel sells for one-tenth the native metal, so has driven the latter from the market. Coal is considered by some more economical than charcoal and the smoke has become a nuisance on the narrow lanes. Foreign anthracite is used in the country in the black-smiths' forges.

Woollen cloths, black and grey, sell well, as also flannel and Canton flannel. The Customs' figures give the increase in shirtings. There is a quantity of flimsy white cloth used as mourning goods. As both the mattress and bedding (of a Chinaman) are covered with prints, for these there is a heavy sale. The figures are almost entirely native. It might be suggested to the "Hong Artists" that the natives are very fond of foreign figures on cloth provided they are so designed as to suit the Chinese eye. Coloured handkerchiefs which were worn on the heads of the black "mamas" thirty years ago in the South are now the style for Chinese gentlemen as a pocket roll for cash.

From a failure of the wheat crop two years ago California flour is very popular. This is a great city for its eating shops, (they like the best.) English washing soap is a staple commodity and perfumed cakes are a delicacy. Kerosene has necessitated a vast trade in lamps. Coates' thread from Japan is sold. The sale of matches, as the Chinese smoke much and must relight after the second whiff, is simply immense. Foreign towels are cheap. Imitation satin ("foreign satin" as it is called) is in demand by those who cannot afford the genuine. Sewing machines are now being slowly introduced to make the thick soles of stockings, and rich is the working woman who owns one. Black edging is now popular with the women and little boys.

In the department of trinkets, clocks, watches, candles, dolls, porcelain, toys,

etc., etc., there is no end of these departments of trade. There are one or two large foreign drug-stores and several smaller establishments. Without a further enumeration, it is enough to say that foreign goods are universally popular and what is dearer to the Chinaman's heart than the Mexican dollar which is now the current coin in silver? In all the native goods shops there is either a little room dedicated as a temple or a shrine full of idols, but the foreign stores have no patron divinity, so the merchant and missionary (M. and M.) go hand in hand in this land.

China must in the next generation wake up, or her children will be beggared. She cannot contend in trade with the great West. To illustrate; certain places are devoted to particular industries. E-ding, 12 miles east of Soochow makes a speciality of rugs or carpets; Hyü Sze Kwan to the north-west of matting; Wang-kyin to the south, of coarse linen; Do Dong-li, a village to the south-east, of the straw bags so much used in the shops; a hamlet outside the West Gate is devoted to chop-sticks. Let one of these article be displaced and the neighbourhood is ruined. The Chinaman keeps up his clothing by means of a number of girdles or strings. Ta-tseung has hitherto furnished these, but within a year foreign braid of various widths and colours is sold at from one to five cash per foot and so hundreds of Ta-tseung pedlars are thrown out of employment and thousands of little weavers are idle.

It is desirable that every prefectural city should become a wholesale centre. The Chinese buy on credit and make prompt payments three times a year and so the merchant and retailer must be in proximity. It is hard for us to comprehend the littleness of the minor transactions; a bottle of mustard is divided into twenty little vials; a bar of soap is sliced into thirty-two pieces.

Between the Yangtze and the Hangchow Bay is a network of lakes and canals unsurpassed in the world for the transportation of merchandise. Immense cargo boats propelled by three men take hundreds of bales of goods for a song, so there is every opportunity for the extension of trade, and as rents are so much less in Soochow than in Shanghai, were other things equal, the former could undersell the latter.

But alas! the native barriers and system of internal customs grind out the very life of the people. There are six gates to Soochow; foreign goods can only enter one of these and must first pass through the "office of Foreign Merchandise" outside the Chang Men 閘門. Duty must be paid at the barrier on the Soochow Creek above St. John's and duty must again be paid at the city. On a piece of cotton shirting it is about 7 tael cents. The foreign guild offered the Shanghai Taotai this year Tls. 16,000 (so it is said) to let them import freely, but he replied "Pay on every article." There is no internal duty on kerosene, as they say "It is cheaper to purchase a transit pass than to pay duty." Now Mr. Editor, I could find out the ineffectiveness of this, but the officials are very kind to grant us the right of residence and we are here not to watch foreign trade, but surely what is heard on the streets we have a right to repeat. The young men at the shops are all very sociable and chatty. Perhaps I may be "green" in supposing this not according to the treaty, but if so, the encyclopedia in the editorial sanctum can easily furnish the desired correction. It has however occurred to the mind, if these things are done in the green tree under the shade of which the European Consuls are so quietly reclining, how must it be a thousand miles from the ports?

If the foreign Hong could sell directly to the native merchants without the intervention of comprador, shroff, Yamén runners, internal barriers, etc., foreign goods would soon take the lead. As one coming from the cotton States, I take a personal

interest in the matter. Mr. W. S. Reynolds of Norfolk, the largest cotton buyer in the South, told me in 1882 that the cotton crop was now 7,000,000 bales and must soon reach 10,000,000 and there must be found some new exit for the staple and it makes no difference to the planters whether the goods come from New England or Old England, the profit to them is all the same.

Very sincerely,

HAMPDEN C. DU BOSE.

Twin Pagodas, 10th June.

THE YELLOW RIVER IN SHANTUNG.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Though the Yellow River is one of the most important questions in China, it is one delicate to discuss. It behoves one to be humble in the expression of opinion, and so at the outset, for a favourable hearing, I assure you that my views herein contained are expressed under a great pressure of modesty.

The facts stated are dependent on my two eyes and two ears, and the theory deduced is dependent on the published testimony of renowned engineers. Hence I in no way assume that for which I have no claim.

The Yellow River from the entrance to the sea to the vicinity of Chi-nan Fu is a distance of nearly 480 li, or 160 English miles. Having traced its course for the larger part of this distance—at least from the terminus of the embankment,—I am able to give a general outline of its present condition. The distance may be divided into five sections, as indicated by the five cities along its banks.

1.—The first section is from the sea to the city of Li-chin, roughly about 150 li. For the first 40 li the course of the river has no definite boundary, but unites more and more with the expanse of the sea. The remaining 110 li on the northern and western sides are marked by an embankment, while on the southern and eastern sides the distance is reckoned at some 90 li. At 70 li from the city is the important place of T'ieh Mên Kuan, so frequently referred to in different memorials of the Governor. The northern embankment is of much more solid workmanship than the southern. For many li it is made of reeds and earth, and seems fitted to withstand the rising waters. About 20 li from the city is a large stretch of sand some 20 li square, the result of a break a few years ago. Since then the embankment at that portion has been carefully constructed, and in fact there is no indication of danger along any portion of the northern reach. On the southern and eastern embankment some 60 li below the city of Li-chin, and in sight of T'ieh Mên Kuan, there are two openings, one nearly 100 yards wide, and the other 60. The break is situated at the last village on that side of the river, and the overflow water spreads out over the low level, off towards the sea on the east. Some 10 li below the city on the same side is the beginning of an outer embankment. Hardly, however, does it stretch off inland from the river, before we notice a gap in it some 50 yards wide. Through this, and through some four gaps in the same outer embankment in the District of Li-chin, the overflow water is even now spreading itself out south and east towards the villages in the Districts of Lo-an, Po-hsing and P'u-t'ai. There are many villages inside the outer embankment surrounded by water. In fact this is the case all the distance to the city of Ch'i-tung, and in certain places above that. The outer embankment in this section is hardly equal to the inner, and neither is equal to the northern one across the river.

2.—The second section is from the city of Li-chin to the city of P'u-t'ai, a distance of 50 li. A few li from the former city on the northern side is the beginning of an outer embankment, apparently well made, but scarcely equal to the inner one. The two embankments on either side of the river are separated from each other at various distances from 3 li to 8 li. While the city of Li-chin is situated on the northern side of the river, the city of P'u-t'ai is on the southern, and that, too, in a very awkward position; being located between the outer and inner embankments, it was surrounded by water on the sudden return of the river the first of the year. At present a separate defence has been erected around the city for self protection, but the villages have no such resources at their command, and are liable to suffer.

3.—The third section is from the city of P'u-t'ai to the city of Ch'i-tung on the same side of the river, a distance of 120 li. On its course the river passes through three other districts, those of Ch'ing-ch'eng, Pên-chow and Hui-min. Some 35 li below the city of Ch'i-tung in the district of Ch'ing-ch'eng, occurs the first gap in the inner embankment on the southern side. It was opened by the rush of water the last of the Chinese year or the beginning of the foreign year. From this point upwards to the city there are several other gaps. In fact the whole of the inner embankment at this part is useless, and it seems to be the policy to neglect it, and put the whole strength on the improvement of the outer embankment. Therefore the outer embankment from this point on is solidly constructed, like the inner embankment on the northern side. At different places masses of the *kuoliang* stalks are being bound together, and then used to fortify the works. The city of Ch'i-tung has been flooded, and at present its whole appearance is one of gloomy desolation. Being also located just inside the low inner embankment, it has found it necessary to build around the city a kind of defence, but it is doubtful if this can withstand the coming freshets and floods. In this whole section most of the people of the villages within the outer embankment have moved to safer quarters.

4.—The fourth section is from the city of Ch'i-tung to the city of Chi-yang, a distance of 70 li. In the district of the former there are other gaps in the inner embankment, and in the district of the latter some 20 li from the city is another and probably the last. All the villages, therefore, within the outer embankment, averaging some 230 li long by 3 li wide, are at present either wholly or partly surrounded by the overflow water, and this in turn at other quarters flows through the outer embankment to the country beyond. Above Ch'i-tung are four villages of the wealthy district of Chang-ch'iu inside the outer embankment, but like the cities before named, they have been specially aided to form a separate embankment around their own little territory. The inner embankment on the northern side continues to be a solid structure. Especially is this so in the district of Hui-min, some 25 li above the city of Ch'i-tung, where a few years ago occurred an immense gap. The gap of the outer embankment is still open, and a large stretch of sand extends even beyond; but the inner embankment is some 50 feet high and 20 to 30 feet wide, a very praiseworthy work. About 20 li below Chi-yang on the north side a canal has been constructed as a cut-off, and through this some of the water now flows rather than through the old channel. Chi-yang city is situated on the northern side, and has a substantial embankment in front, being made largely of cement rather than mere soil or sand.

5.—The last section is from the city of Chi-yang to the village of Lo-k'ou, the river port of Chi-nan Fu and only some 10 li away. The whole stretch has a distance

of some 90 li. Along this distance the inner embankment on the southern side as on the northern has been carefully watched and supported by frequent improvements. On both sides the work presents about the best illustration of Chinese skill. It is in this reach that some of the worst overflows have occurred in past years. On the south are immense fields of sand, the result of such devastation. Probably the largest stretch of sand is opposite Lo-k'ou to the north, averaging over 20 li square. The outer embankment at that place has not been closed since its last great gap was formed. The inner embankment, however, in that vicinity has been well guarded. Lo-k'ou itself has a small steamer, and presents a busy and, more, a safe appearance.

Such, then, is the general—and only the general—outline of a portion of the Yellow River and the works that have been constructed for its regulation.

From this statement we may see a few points on Chinese powers to solve the question. 1.—The Chinese have a wonderful faculty to secure large outlays of money, and this from year to year. It shows a vitality in the Government. 2.—The Chinese show great skill in constructing embankments and stopping gaps, when once the purpose is set. 3.—The Chinese people show a patience almost unparalleled, quietly enduring the annual ravages of the floods. 4.—In securing labourers the Government has great power, both in point of quickness and readiness to work. 5.—The great fault of the whole system, is the lack of a regular system along the whole course, now mending the inner embankment to the neglect of the outer, and now the outer to the neglect of the inner. 6.—The Chinese Government has really a Board to manage the river and the works in the persons of the Viceroy of Chihli, the Governors of Honan and Shantung, and the Director-General of the River itself. In this list at present are two of the most gifted, energetic and trustworthy men in China, Li Hung-chang and Wu Ta-ch'eng. The Governors of the other two provinces have also shown considerable resource in time of great emergency. Really four such men form a strong Board, and hardly a better could be established at present in China.

7.—Now that the Yellow River is again back in Shantung, and having a large slope to the sea, is it altogether wise to seek to turn it elsewhere? Why not seize the opportunity, and investigate the problem as now presented?

Being nothing of an engineer, and still less of an hydraulic expert, I am forced to look to others for light. In thus looking, there seem to me to be a few axioms already established—at least they appear quite natural to a fledgling. 1.—The greater the slope, the greater the velocity of the current, and the greater the current, the greater the force of the water. 2.—Diminish the width of the channel, and you increase the velocity of the current and so the force of the water. 3.—Increase the force of the water, and you increase its capacity to carry the sediment, and you thereby deepen the channel, and lower the height of the floods. 4.—The more uniform the width of the channel, the more uniform the velocity of the current, the depth of the channel, and the preservation of the embankments.

Now bringing these principles to bear on the Yellow River, as now located, one would say that embankments should be so constructed as to produce uniformity, increase force, and sustain the sediment until deposited in the depths of the sea. Man's power, the power of the Government, and the power of dredgers with all the present system of embankments, all seem too weak to vanquish the river, and this summer, as in other summers, we must expect a gap and a flood somewhere. Why not become allies of the river, cease this antagonism,

and so raise these embankments as to allow the river, with all its innate strength, to clear out its own channel, more quietly though mightily to the sea, and there deposit all its burden of sediment and sand? Such a work would only need to be decided upon, and then its execution could safely be made from year to year, as the resources of the revenue would allow, now forming under capable engineers a system of jetties at the mouth, and then along the course of the river preparing "permeable contraction works" of wire, rope or willow, that would gradually found embankments by a natural process, or so modifying the present embankment system as to carry out the principles already enunciated.

One more suggestion. As the Yellow River varies greatly in its volume of water, and as the surrounding country is in need of irrigation, would it be a bad idea, along with the above improvements, to make here and there on either side passes or locks of solid massive stone structure, over or through which the excess of waters might safely flow into prepared canals for blessing the land?

With these simple facts and suggestions on a vital topic presented for your notice,

I remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

GILBERT REID.

Chi-nan Fu, 30th May.

Miscellaneous.

IN LUSITANIAN THULE.

THE PORTUGUESE IN THE FAR EAST. A DECAYING COLONY. THE GROTTOS OF CAMOENS. AT THE CHINESE GAMING-TABLES OF MACAO.

(By special arrangement with the Author.)

"Where the carcass is, there also will the eagles be gathered together." China is the great carcass of Asia and round her the eagles of Europe and America press and jostle one another. England is entrenched at Hongkong and many a fat slice she has carried away. And now she is stretching another claw through Tibet. America has half of Shanghai, and to and from San Francisco the bird of prey passes regularly in his flight. France is trying hard to carry off her share of the carcass through Tongking; and Port Arthur in the north is a big piece fallen to the lot of a French syndicate. Herr Krupp represents Germany's chief plunder, and the Yamén of Li Hung-chang at Tientsin is a nest of commercial intrigue on behalf of the Fatherland. And Russia is laying a heavy paw upon China from the north. All this is natural enough, and so far as England and America are concerned it is the inevitable flow of trade in the channels of least resistance. But among the birds around this Asiatic carcass there is a beetle; among the birds of prey there is a parasite. The extreme south-east corner of China is the scene of the dying struggles of a mongrel fragment of a once intrepid famous race—a fragment drawing its meagre sustenance with more difficulty every day. The hand of Vasco de Gama would have wavered upon the helm as he rounded the Cape of Good Hope, of all the men in Europe "the first that ever burst into the silent seas" of the East, if he could have foreseen to what a wretched pass and laughing-stock his countrymen there would come after less than four hundred years. The daughter of a King of Portugal was at Hongkong a few days ago. She came, of course, to visit her own people and stand under her own flag at Macao. But a glimpse was too much for her and she left within twelve hours.

Yet Macao is not such a bad place, at first sight. Its bay is a perfect crescent. Around this runs a broad boulevard, called the Praya Grande, shadowed with fine old arching banyan trees. At each horn the Portuguese flag waves over a little fort. Behind the town green wooded hills rise like an amphitheatre, and among the houses a picturesque old building sticks up here and there—the Cathedral, barracks, the military hospital, the older Fort Monte. The whitewashed houses with their green blinds and wide shady porticos and verandas, from which dark eyes look idly down upon you as you pass, recall many a little Italian and Spanish town. A couple of yacht-like Portuguese gunboats lie at anchor in the river beyond the bay. On Sundays and Thursdays the band plays in the public gardens, and surely nowhere in the world do the buglers linger so long over the reveille and the retreat as they do here every day. To the busy broker or merchant of Hongkong, who runs over here in the summer from Saturday to Monday, after a week of hard work and perspiration, coining dollars in a Turkish bath, Macao is a tiny haven of rest, where the street is free from the detestable ceaseless chatter of Chinamen, where the air is fresh and the hills green, and where a little "flutter" at *fau-tan* is a miniature and amusing substitute for the daily struggle with exchanges and settlements and short sales.

And Macao has its glorious past, too. After they had rounded the Cape the Portuguese occupied a great part of the coast of India, sent an Embassy to the Emperor of China, and occupied Ningpo. There one night 1,200 of them were murdered. So they resettled a place called Chinchew, where the same fate overtook them. Nothing daunted, they came further south and after helping the Chinese to destroy hordes of pirates were permitted to settle in peace on a small peninsula near the mouth of one of the two river approaches to Canton. Here Macao was founded in 1557, and up to 1848 the Portuguese paid a yearly rental of 500 dollars in presents or money. In 1582 when the Crown of Portugal passed to Spain, Macao followed suit. When it went back again in 1640 in the person of John IV. of Portugal, Macao again changed its flag and made "a great donation" to the new king. At this time it was described as "o melhor e mais prospera colonia que os Portuguezes tem em todo o Oriente," the best and most prosperous colony that the Portuguese possess in all the East. Then its population was 19,500. By 1830 it had dwindled to 4,628, of so mixed a blood that only 90 persons were registered as of pure Portuguese descent. To-day it holds 63,500 Chinese, 4,476 so-called Portuguese, and 78 others—in all 68,086. What is the explanation of this sudden enormous multiplication of its population? Like Satan, Macao was "by merit raised to that bad eminence." It won back its ancient prosperity by offering its houses and its traders as the last refuge in the East to that hell upon earth, the legalised coolie traffic. When Hongkong stopped this forever under the British Flag by the Chinese Passengers Act of 1854, Macao opened eager and unscrupulous arms to the "labour agents," and for nearly twenty years, when public opinion became too strong for even this mongrel and far-away community, the little city flourished, its inhabitants made fortunes, the Praya Grande was crowded every evening by a gay and gaudy throng, the streets were beautified, the cathedral was re-built, and the Portuguese colony became famous throughout the East for its elaborate religious processions and its eloquent priests. And during these twenty years uncounted thousands of coolies were decoyed, entrapped, stolen, and pirated to Macao, kept prisoners in the gloomy "barracoons," whose grated windows are still everywhere visible, theoretically certified as voluntary contract

labourers by an infamous profit-sharing "procurador," and then shipped to toil, and starve, and rot, and die in mines and fields and plantations everywhere, literally "from China to Peru." As a single specimen of the traffic it is commonly affirmed that of 4,000 coolies sent to the foul guano-pits of the Chincha Islands, not a single soul returned.

But a retribution has fallen upon Macao—it seems as though the curses of the murdered coolies have come back to it. Not a soul walks the beautiful Praya; the harbour is silting up so fast that in five years there will not be as many feet of water in it; even the Chinese are leaving it—the last of rats to quit a sinking ship; its miserable inhabitants, interbred from Chinese, Portuguese, Malay, Indian and unknown human jetsam to such an extent that the few Portuguese troops here regard the Chinaman as socially superior to the "Mestiços," have fallen into utter apathy; they hardly show themselves out of doors, they subsist on monies furnished to them by their pluckier relatives in foreign employ in Hongkong and elsewhere, and the military band in the public gardens plays to a score of loafers. There is no manufacture, no social life, and almost no trade since the smuggling of opium has been stopped by Sir Robert Hart's treaty of last year, giving Macao in perpetuity to the Portuguese on the condition that its customs should be controlled by his staff. Portugal doles it out a yearly pittance and its other chief source of revenue is the 150,000 dollars it draws annually from its gaming tables. For when one wickedness was stopped in Macao it was quick to find another, and to-day it is the only place in the Far East where you can play *fan-tan* under a foreign flag. But its history is almost closed, the days of its disappearing trade and its decomposing population are numbered, and unless a Cement Company which has just been started here on a small island leased from the Bishop, should bring back a semblance of prosperity, this "gem of the orient earth and open sea," as I am ashamed to say an English poet preposterously described it, will have disappeared like other places and peoples which were, sinned too much, and are not.

One classic memory, however, will save Macao from oblivion. It was here that the exiled Camoens composed the greater part of his *Lusiad*. On one of the hill-sides overlooking the bay is an extensive old shrubbery, where narrow paths twist in and out among gnarled and ancient tress, and where half a dozen enormous boulders heaped together form a natural archway or grotto. Here Camoens is supposed to have come every day to work at his great task. The place, which is now known as "Camoens' Garden," belongs to a family name Marques, and by them a remarkably fine bronze bust of the half-blind poet, inscribed "Luiz de Camoens, nasceo 1524, morreo 1580," was placed in the arch in 1840 upon a pedestal bearing six cantos of the *Lusiad*, while tributes to him in half a dozen languages are engraved upon stone tablets placed around. There is a fine sonnet of Tasso's and various verses in Portuguese and Spanish, while Sir John Bowring's rubbish is unfortunately conspicuous:—

"Gem of the orient earth and open sea,
Macao, that in thy lap and on thy breast
Hast gathered beauties all the loveliest
On which the sun smiles in his majesty;"

and so on. One degree worse in style, though a thousand times truer are some wonderful Latin verses perpetrated by a Mr. David, who laments—

"Sed jam vetustas aut manus impia
Prostravit, eheu! Triste silegium
Regnare nunc solum videtur
Per scopulos, virides et umbras!"

Among all, however, the sincerest seems to me to be some quaint lines in French, said to have been written by the Commander of

a French man-of-war, which visited Macao in 1827, and ingeniously dedicated as follows:—

"Au Grand Luis de Camoens, Portugais
d'origine Castillane,
Soldat religieux, voyageur et poète exilé,
L'humble Louis de Rienzi, Français d'origine
Romaine,
Voyageur religieux, soldat et poète ex-patrié."

This poet too was doleful, for apostrophising Camoens he says,

"Agité plus que toi, je fuyai dans les champs,
Et le monde, et mon cœur, l'envie et les tyrans."

What the Macaoese of to-day think of Camoens may be judged from the fact that I tried in vain to borrow or buy in Macao a copy of the *Lusiad*, to see what are the stanzas engraved on the pedestal, the chiselling having become illegible. Camoens himself was shipwrecked off Malacca on his way home when pardoned, and swam ashore with the manuscript of the *Lusiad*, losing everything else. Curiously enough, by the way, on leaving the grotto and turning into the old half-deserted cemetery I came across the tomb of an uncle, I suppose, of Lord Randolph Churchill's. It is an old-fashioned granite monument, with the inscription, "Sacred to the Memory of Right Honble. Lord Henry John Spencer Churchill, 4th son of George 5th Duke of Marlborough, Captain of H.B.M.S. *Druid* and Senior Officer in the China Seas. Departed this life in Macao roads, 2nd June 1840. This monument is erected by His Officers and Petty Officers in testimony of their Esteem and Affection."

Finally, Macao, as I have said, is the Monaco of the East, and from its gaming-tables its impecunious government reaps 150,000 dollars a year, the price said to be paid by the syndicate of Chinese proprietors for the monopoly. The game is a peculiarly Chinese one, well fitted to afford full scope to the multitude of refinements and hypothetical elaborations with which the Chinaman, the greatest gambler on earth, loves to surround his favourite vice. It is played on a mat-covered table, with a small square of sheet lead and a heap of artificial gilded "cash." On one side stands the croupier, on the adjoining side sits the dealer, and between them, a little to the rear, is the desk and treasury of the cashier. The sides of the leaden square are called one, two, three and four. The leader takes up from the heap as many "cash" as he can grasp with both hands and places them apart upon the table. Then the players, who sit and stand round the other two sides of the table, make their bets, that is, they place at either side of the square any sum from fifty cents to five hundred dollars, or at either corner any sum up to fifteen hundred dollars. When all have done the dealer slowly counts the heap out in fours, and the last remaining four or three or two or one, as the case may be, is the winning number. Those who have placed their money at the corresponding side of the square, which is called playing *fan*, are paid three to one; those who have staked at the corner, covering two numbers or playing *tan*, are paid even money if either number wins. From all winnings the bank deducts eight per cent. Besides the above ways, there are many other of infinite complication, scored with buttons and cards and ivory counters, which no fellow except a Celestial can possibly understand. But they play with the greatest eagerness, the coolie who works a week to save his dollar, the shop-keeper who calmly stakes his watch and chain if he is short of ready money, and the well to do merchant, who watches the game for half an hour to judge of the chances and then lays down his hundred dollar bill and walks unperturbably away whatever the result may be. Of course everybody asks, cannot the dealer after years of practice take up a fixed number of "cash" according to the sums staked upon the table? It seems probable, but I have watched

him for a long time and I am convinced that if he could it would in nearly all cases be impracticable, for many sufficient reasons. And many people too, ask themselves if there is not a "martingale" or "system" by which the individual player can so enormously increase the odds in his own favour against the bank as to make winning almost a certainty? There is, namely to bet as much each time as will if it won recoup you for all previous losses and leave a margin of profit. Thus you can play and win if one number out of four turns up once in twenty-five throws, when your stake will have reached the limit of 500 dollars and you must perforce stop. To do this, however, a capital of over a thousand dollars must be subjected to a small risk, and few of the ordinary players at *fantan* are prepared to do this. On the other hand, it is common enough to see a thousand dollars on the table for a single deal, on Saturday night when the rich Hongkong brokers come over. Most gambling systems are pitfalls, but I am convinced that if twenty men with large capitals were to come and play at one table at one time on this system properly calculated, the bank would inevitably be broken. Therefore *fantan* would not work in the West.

HENRY NORMAN.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

The ex-Minister to Japan, Si Taotai, who has been tried on a charge of "squeezing" the Chinese Government in connection with the purchase of copper for them in Japan during his term of office, has been condemned to pay Tls. 32,000 to close the case. He has petitioned the Viceroy Tsung Kwo-ch'ian to be allowed to return to his home to arrange for the raising of this sum by the sale of his estate; but the Viceroy insists on substantial security before he will consent to release him from surveillance.

The *Fuh Ngan*, Chinese Government vessel, brought to Nanking from Hunan an image of Kwan-yin Buddha, which the Viceroy Tsung then ordered to be taken to the sacred island of Pootoo. The idol, which is of some antiquity and celebrity, was given as a present to the Viceroy who devoted it as an offering from himself to a Temple at Pootoo.

While the *Fuh Ngan* lay anchored in the South Hwangpoo at Shanghai, with the idol in the bows, surrounded by Buddhist gear such as bronze incense-burners, umbrellas, etc., great numbers of people, including many women of the basest class, went off in boats to burn incense to it, the sampan men reaping a rich harvest, as seeing their eagerness, they exacted a fare of 4 cents per head. The miracle related of the idol at Ningpo, that it was a living Buddha, having been transformed from an old woman who paid her passage, came on board, and disappeared, this idol remaining behind instead of her, had found its way to Shanghai, and had much influence on the devotees. The gunboat left for Pootoo island yesterday morning, and after she had gone the credulous people were still flocking from the City with joss-sticks, to find to their sorrow that they were too late to get a sight of her.—*Hu Pao*.

A fire broke out at Wuhu on 2nd June amongst the straw huts on Yü Keng Shan at the mouth of the Creek, not far from the British Consulate boundary wall. Mr. Everard and the constable turned out to help to extinguish the flames. Five of the huts were burned down, and one telegraph-post.—*Shên Pao*.

The Iron mines at Ts'ing-k'i Hien, Szechow Fu, Province of Kwei-chow, are under the charge of a Taot'ai, younger brother of the Governor of Kwei-chow. Ts'ing-ki is a wretched city, nearly 2 miles long by one broad, mostly unoccupied and given up to jungle. On the 6, 10, 16, 20, 26, and 30 of each month a market is held outside the East Gate, which is the solitary commercial

excitement of the place; the commodities dealt in on market-days are salt, cotton cloth, and rice. In Kwei-chow a market-day is called 赶场 kan-ch'ang, which differs from the names employed in other provinces. The word kan; hurry, is used, because the dealers hurry from place to place with their goods, staying a day at each town. The natives are a rough simple lot, and the country roads are very difficult, passing over huge hills as they do, so that the transport of the huge pieces of machinery to Ts'ing-ki was very arduous work. A local saying describes the roads as *ti nu san li p'ing*, "not a mile of level road." A river flows by the town by which there is water communication with the Yangtze in one direction, and with Chên-yüan Fu (鎮遠府) in another. Navigation for boats is difficult and intricate, and the mountains on both sides are the home of man-eating tigers and leopards. Great amazement appeared in the faces of the simple natives who flocked to see the smelting and other machinery installed on a piece of flat ground on the other side of the river from the town, near the mines.—*Hu Pao*.

The *Shên Pao* published yesterday as a supplement a picture of the recent fire at Lüchow in the south of Szechuan, with descriptive letter press and subscription form. The fire broke out outside the East Gate of the city at 9 o'clock on the night of the 12th April, and burned for twenty-three hours, spreading, with the strong wind that was blowing, rapidly westwards, and burning down 87,000 dwellings. Over 1,200 persons perished in the flames, and four hundred were crushed to death in their efforts to escape. Nearly 170,000 people were obliged to camp out as best they could without any shelter over head, and were dying at the rate of about 100 a day from want and exposure. The Viceroy authorised the issue of Tls. 10,000 from the Salt Revenue Treasury for relief, and Tls. 4,000 to Tls. 5,000 arrived from charitable persons in Chungking, and Fu-shun, but as this would only give each person requiring relief about 10 cents, the *Shên Pao* appeals to the charity of natives of Szechuan and others at Shanghai to increase this relief fund with their contributions.

The Superintendent of Customs at Chang-kia K'ow (Kalgan) has written to the Tientsin Customs with the view of obtaining a verification of the values of duty-free goods passed through Kalgan last year by British and Russian Merchants consisting principally of tea. Had these goods been taxed at Kalgan, the revenue there obtained from them would have amounted to Tls. 13,000.

At the beginning of June the Viceroy Li Hung-chang wrote to the Board of Revenue recommending that Tls. 16,000 spent on coals for the Government vessel *Chên Hai* should be recovered from the likin collected on opium by the Tientsin Customs. The Board has not yet given its consent.

The recent want of rain drove up the price of rice to \$3.80 the *shih* of 160 catties; but the recent heavy rain-falls have lowered it to \$3.60. The agriculturists, who were beginning to be seriously apprehensive of a drought, are delighted at the change.—*Shên Pao*.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 18th June, 1889.

Before Sir R. T. RENNIE, Chief Justice, and R. A. MOWAT, Esq. Assistant Judge.
WONG CHUN-KEE v. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

(REHEARING.)

This was a re-hearing on the application of the defendants against whom Mr. J. C.

Hall, late Acting Assistant Judge, delivered judgment in the above suit which was heard on the 11th May, the circumstances of which have already been reported.

Mr. C. DOWDALL appeared for the defendants; the plaintiff being unrepresented professionally.

Mr. DOWDALL, in opening his case, said he was not going to produce any new evidence. He submitted that in this case they had the contract in writing, produced and proved, the contract, consisting of the contract note and counterfoil, having been signed by the plaintiff, as he admitted. As he gathered from the plaintiff's evidence he (plaintiff) insinuated that he did not know that was a contract; he said a document was given to him which he thought was a receipt for the bargain money, but he did not explain why he signed the counterfoil and he went on to state that he could read in the counterfoil the price of the goods. Mr. Dowdall now submitted that upon the evidence given it was a contract, and that the plaintiff must have known it was a contract. Mr. Dowdall referred to the evidence of the plaintiff showing that he was used to business transactions, and submitted that it was idle for him to state that he did not know what he was doing or that he did not know what he was signing was a contract, and if their Lordships were not satisfied, upon the evidence, that the plaintiff knew he was signing a contract, then he (Mr. Dowdall) submitted that his clients had acted in the ordinary way and took all the necessary steps to fulfil the contract to the plaintiff, who had paid his bargain money, and shown he expected the goods, and knew he was making a contract and was bound by it. Mr. Dowdall then referred their Lordships to the law as laid down in Campbell On the Sale of Goods p. 742, and said he could find it in no law book that where a man signed a contract he could afterwards say he did not know it was a contract, and he submitted that the plaintiff was bound to know it was a contract. Mr. Dowdall further referred to Benjamin on Sales 3rd Ed., p. 58, on the point as to the real intention of the parties making a contract.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—I have glanced over the evidence given in the Court below and it does not appear that there was any dispute about that, and the only question here is whether the contract was modified or whether it was stipulated the goods were to be of another quality. Practically the plaintiff did not deny that there was a contract.

Mr. DOWDALL—I did not understand the judgment clearly, and the question to which I addressed myself principally was whether an addition to the contract might be made by parole evidence. The plaintiff said at the time he made the contract, that Mr. Taylor, with whom he made it, promised that these flints should be of the same quality as those which some one else had bought. Mr. Taylor in his evidence taken on commission in Hongkong distinctly denied that. (Mr. Dowdall here read Mr. Taylor's evidence.) That is the evidence of Mr. Taylor, one of the parties in the actual negotiations and the signing of the contract, while on the other side is the evidence of the Chinaman. First of all there was the contract in writing, and Mr. Taylor, a disinterested party, said there was no extra term added in words at the time, while the Chinaman, who was an interested party, said there was. Upon these facts Mr. Dowdall submitted that the weight of evidence was in favour of his clients, and should be acted upon by the Court. Mr. Dowdall said he would refer to Chitty on Contracts, if the Court did not take that view, in the hope of showing that even if there was such an arrangement as the plaintiff alleged, inasmuch as it was not put into the contract it ought not to be allowed.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE—You gave that up in the first hearing.

Mr. DOWDALL—Yes, my Lord, I relied solely upon the weight of evidence which I thought was overwhelming in my favour,

and I did not quote the law on the point to the judge; and I do not know whether I am precluded from going upon that point now. (He then referred their Lordships to page 98, Chitty On Contracts, the case there referred to being Harnor v. Groves, 24 L. J. C. P. p. 53.) The contract was to deliver flints and flints were offered.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE—I would give greater weight to the authorities cited if it could be shown that the Chinaman could read what was in the contract.

Mr. DOWDALL said unfortunately he could not show that.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE—His cross-examination never touched that point.

Mr. DOWDALL—His cross-examination was hopeless, on almost every point.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE—There is one point which I would like to have heard put to him. How was it that he was anxious to get flints of a certain quality, the same as some which had not arrived? It is a question which I think ought to have been put to him in cross-examination.

Mr. DOWDALL—He represented his case in flowing language in Court, and that was one of the things he referred to. He talked about a contract for the same kind of flints as supplied to Wu Chun-foo. Mr. Taylor said there was not a word of truth in it and it was left so.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE remarked that Mr. Taylor seemed to have introduced in some way the contract for the 300 tons to Wu.

Mr. DOWDALL—Yes, my Lord, but that was simply to say the plaintiff would not receive the first flints to arrive. The flints came out in three ships.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE—It was not necessary for Mr. Taylor to say anything to the plaintiff about the other contract at all. He was not bound to deliver the first 200 tons which arrived.

Mr. DOWDALL—The flints came out in three different ships. The whole of the two first ships went to the first man, Wu, and also part of the third ship, the remainder to the plaintiff, and he (Mr. Dowdall) submitted that the plaintiff was not to suppose that his flints were to be the same as those in the first two ships, and said the flints not being sold for any particular purpose, to deliver flints was all the defendants were bound to do. On this point he again referred their Lordship to Chitty on Contracts, and submitted that the written contract and the evidence of Mr. Taylor were against the evidence of the Chinaman who was an interested party.

In reply to the Assistant Judge, Mr. DOWDALL said the plaintiff had stated his readiness to bring a flint merchant to prove that the flints which he (plaintiff) got were not the same as Wu's, but he (Mr. Dowdall) did not think it necessary in the face of the delay it would entail as he relied upon the evidence before the Court. The other man took part of his flints from the same cargo and did not complain. The flints were ready for delivery on the 15th February and the plaintiff was bound to take them away by the 15th March. He (Mr. Dowdall) could not say as to the state of market whether there was a drop or not then, as flints were only imported by two firms. He had to use very great discretion in examining the plaintiff in the Court below.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said there was nothing about quality in the contract note but the plaintiff may have supposed there was.

The plaintiff was then called and minutely examined by the Assistant Judge as follows:—Mr. Taylor said the flints were to be the same as those Wu Chun-foo bought. He agreed to buy the same. Wu's flints had not arrived at the time, his flints were to be the same quality and price as Wu's.

His LORDSHIP to the Interpreter—Why should he want to get flints the same as supplied to the other man and which he

had not seen and the quality of which he did not know?

Plaintiff—If I could get them the same as Wu Chun-foo's I would buy them—the same price and quality.

His LORDSHIP—Tell him he knew nothing of Wu's flints.

Plaintiff—Before (previous) cargo was always good. Continuing, the plaintiff in reply to his Lordship said, he had seen flints sold by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. to Wu many years ago. The reason he stipulated that the flints were to be the same as those supplied to Wu was that when he went to engage the flints Mr. Taylor told him that he would have 500 tons altogether, and that his 200 tons would be the same as Wu's three hundred.

The CHIEF JUSTICE asked the plaintiff had he any notion when he went to buy the flints, to ask for flints of the same quality as those of the other man or did he simply ask for flints.

The plaintiff said when he went to Jardine, Matheson's his intention was to ask for flints of a good quality, but when Mr. Taylor said he would have two hundred tons of the same quality as those sold to Wu plaintiff engaged them.

By the ASSISTANT JUDGE—He would have bought two hundred or three hundred tons; it did not matter which.

By the CHIEF JUSTICE—Mr. Taylor told him that he would have 200 tons more of the same quality and price as these sold to Wu Chun-foo.

His LORDSHIP—Supposing Mr. Taylor had said nothing about these 300 tons sold to Wu, would the plaintiff then have stipulated for any particular quality?

Plaintiff said his intention was to have bought a good quality.

By the CHIEF JUSTICE—Before he went he knew that the flints had been sold to the other man. When he signed the counterfoil he believed he was signing a receipt for the amount and the price. He could not say whether he believed it contained anything about the quality or as to the flints being the same as those sold to Wu because he could not read English.

By Mr. DOWDALL—He did not understand that they were all to come out in the same ship, as Mr. Taylor said they would come out in two or three different ships.

Mr. DOWDALL—There were two shiploads given to Wu as well as some of the third shipload; the remainder of the third shipload going to the plaintiff. That is what he has rejected.

By Mr. DOWDALL—I saw 100 tons of Wu's flints in the first ship, 150 in the second, and 50 in the third, and the balance of the third ship for me.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE—Were his 200 tons just as good as Wu's 50?

Plaintiff—The 50 tons were better. He got them out of the fore-hold.

His LORDSHIP—What difference would that make? About 3 mace (afterwards corrected to 2½ mace) in the price.

By Mr. DOWDALL—That would be about half the price—Wu's were 6 mace a picul.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE—We have a difficulty in believing that.

Plaintiff—If your Lordship does not believe it you can send a man to see the flints at the wharf.

His LORDSHIP said the difference of price as given by the plaintiff was ridiculous.

By the CHIEF JUSTICE—The market price had not gone down. It was 7 mace at the time for good flints.

Mr. DOWDALL said that the market had gone down, but he was unable to give evidence as to the state of the market as only two firms in Shanghai imported flints and there was no regular market.

By the ASSISTANT JUDGE—I went to Holliday, Wise & Co. to get some flints instead of these, but they have not arrived. I went to buy them about the 7th of the 3rd moon, with another man. We ordered 100 tons, I was content with half the two

hundred tons because there would be a lot of flints in Shanghai then.

Mr. DOWDALL said that after hearing the rash way in which the plaintiff gave his evidence to-day there could be no doubt as to whether the evidence of the plaintiff or Mr. Taylor would carry the greater weight. They had heard that he went to buy flints of a good quality, and they had also heard that Mr. Taylor said that if the plaintiff made any such stipulation as to quality as he had stated he would have made no contract with him. The sum in dispute was a small one, but the question involved was a very important one; for if a man was allowed to come, like this man, after the person with whom he made the contract had gone away, and say it was modified in some such way, it would be hampering trade very much. Mr. Dowdall also directed their Lordship's attention to the misapprehension of the learned Judge who tried the case and in whose notes it was stated that five-sixths of the money was paid in advance by the Chinaman; the sum really was one-twentieth.

After a brief consultation between the two Judges,—

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that after listening to the evidence given by the plaintiff to-day, and the fresh evidence which their Lordships felt was called for, and which they considered might as well have been extracted from him in the Court below, they were of opinion that the plaintiff did not buy the goods as he had stated. They thought therefore that his case failed, and that it was as an afterthought that he put forward his pretext that the goods were to be the same quality as the goods of the other Chinaman, and that if they were not the same he would reject them. Their Lordships on these grounds thought that the appeal succeeded and the plaintiff lost his case. Their Lordships further were of opinion that as the cross-examination of the plaintiff as to what Mr. Taylor had said had not been sufficiently pressed, there ought to be no costs. The judgment of the Court below was accordingly reversed, but without costs.

H.B.M.'S CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 18th June, 1889.

Before Sir R. T. RENNIE, Chief Justice.

YUE-TAI v. BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE.

A case of considerable interest to shippers, ship agents and ship owners was heard this afternoon, the plaintiff being Chang Ching-king trading as the Yue-tai Hong, and the defendants Messrs. Butterfield & Swire as agents for the Blue Funnel steamer *Orestes*. The plaintiff claimed Tls. 36.75 which he had been compelled to pay as storage to the Associated Wharves on 1,225 planks of Japan timber, as he alleged owing to the negligence and delay of the defendants in not having the bill of lading made out in accordance with the manifest, which occasioned his being unable to take delivery of the goods till after the ten days usually allowed for cargo to be taken away by consignees had expired, and he was consequently obliged to pay storage to the amount stated.

Mr. W. V. DRUMMOND appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. J. Bois conducted the case for his firm.

Mr. DRUMMOND briefly opened the case and submitted that it was the duty of the defendants to hand the plaintiff a bill of lading which would enable him to get immediate delivery of his goods, and this the defendants had failed to do, which he submitted amounted to a tort on their part.

His LORDSHIP—What authority can you give for that?

Mr. DRUMMOND—I do not think that it will be necessary to give any authority for that statement; it might be necessary to give evidence of the usage of the port, and it was a

matter of common knowledge that goods should be delivered in a port according to the usage of that port. I understand that the facts are practically admitted by Mr. Bois, except that he said in this case the loss was owing to the man himself not proceeding rapidly enough.

Mr. Bois said he did not admit that there was any loss, and he contended the defendants were not liable to pay this month's storage on the plaintiff's goods because the latter did not go quick enough to get them delivered. Mr. Bois further explained that the ten days' free storage before referred to did not really mean ten clear days but ten days from the arrival of the vessel, and not from the time she is discharged.

His LORDSHIP—In point of fact there is no issue of law involved at all.

Mr. DRUMMOND—No my Lord; it is simply a question of facts, as between the plaintiff and defendants.

Mr. DRUMMOND, in reply to his Lordship, said it would not be necessary to call the plaintiff, but only the man who was employed to put the goods through the Customs.

CHANG FOH DONG examined by Mr. DRUMMOND said—I was employed by the Yue Tai Hong to take delivery of certain goods from the s.s. *Orestes* which arrived on the 14th ultimo. I received the bills of lading at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo, and applied at the defendant's hong on the morning of 18th, bringing the bills of lading (produced) and paying the freight on one, that on the other having been paid in Kobe. They were countersigned by the agent's Portuguese clerk, and some marks were put on them.

Mr. Bois said he would admit the truth of all this to save time.

Mr. DRUMMOND said he would make it as short as possible and continued the examination of the witness as follows:

The Portuguese clerk had no time to give me the bills of lading on the 18th, but gave them to me on the next day.

Mr. Bois—That was Sunday.

Witness—On Monday.—I took them to the Custom House where the officer told me that the manifest presented by Butterfield and Swire was not in order and he could not pass the goods. I went back and told the defendants and said it was their business to have the bills of lading in proper order so that the goods could pass. I said if I cannot get them passed that day the ten days would expire. The Portuguese clerk then altered something in the bill of lading and gave it back to me. I took it the same day again to the Custom House and again failed to get the goods passed. I was told that one of the clerks from the defendants should be sent to the Custom House to correct the manifest before the goods could be passed. Going back to Butterfield & Swire's I saw the same clerk again, and told him that if there was a mistake in the manifest it was his business and that the defendants would have to pay the godown rent after the ten days had expired. There was a European clerk present as well as the Portuguese and I told him that they would have to pay a month's godown rent unless they could get the ten days extended by a day or two. The clerk said it was not his business if the manifest was wrong, but my business. On Tuesday morning I went again to the Customs with the bill of lading and applied for delivery of the goods and was again refused; the Customs officer saying that if the defendants had not the manifest properly altered they would fine them (defendants). The Customs officer refused to stamp the bills of lading, and I returned with them to Butterfield & Swire, when one of the clerks went with me to the Custom House. We went to the Import desk, the officer in charge of which handed the Import manifest to the defendants' clerk who looked at it, and finding it was not correct returned to the defendants' hong without doing anything. I waited at

the Custom House for him to return for a while, and on finding that he did not come back I went again to the defendants' hong. While I waited at the Customs I had the bill of lading. The clerk at the Import desk told me that I could leave the bill of lading there, and when a clean manifest came back from the defendants it would be stamped and I could call for it. I returned to the Customs at 4 p.m. when the clerk at the Import desk had gone. I went back at 10 the next morning (Wednesday) and was told that the bills of lading had been passed at 3.30 p.m. the day before, and I got the bills of lading which I took to the wharf where the goods were examined by the Customs officer. I remained there while he was measuring which took till six o'clock in the evening. Next day I asked the Custom House officer to work out the account of the measurement, and he told me that he would make out the account and send it the next day (24th). At 2 p.m. the officer at the wharf sent the account to the Tidewater's office from which it was sent to the Import Desk at 3 o'clock. I waited there to get the duty memo. which I did not get then. I went back for it next day (25th) and had to return to tiffin without getting it. I got it at 1.30 the same afternoon. I had to pay the duty at the Customs Bank, and got a receipt which I brought back to the Custom House in order to get the bills of lading stamped. There was no time that day to get delivery of the cargo.

Mr. DRUMMOND—Then he was in a position to get delivery of the cargo.

Witness—Yes. I could then get the cargo, but I had first to pay the storage, and it was Sunday, so that I could not get delivery till Monday (27th). After I had paid the duty to the Customs on the 25th I went to the defendants and told them that they had better arrange about the storage as I had no more time. The ten days allowed had expired on the evening of the 24th. Butterfield & Swire sent a Portuguese clerk with me to the Associated Wharves where he had an interview with Mr. Law. Mr. Law said he had no power to deal with the matter, but he would see the Ewo taipan and give an answer on Monday morning. On Monday morning on asking the defendants had they an answer I was told not, and the clerk telephoned to the Wharf, the reply being that they could not do it, and that the rule was that if the goods remained an hour over the time allowed, storage must be paid. The amount for storage was Tls. 36.75. I was employed to get delivery of other goods by the same ship, and I succeeded in getting some of them out of the wharf before the ten days had finished. There was no difficulty in those cases. There was difficulty in some other cases on which occasion I failed to get out the goods in time. In the present case I did everything I could to get delivery of the goods in time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bois—The measuring finished on the 22nd and if I got the Duty Memo. on the 23rd it would be too late, as it would have to pass several clerks in the Custom House before I got delivery. I could get delivery now if I paid the storage. I took delivery of the first lot on the 5th June. I did not take delivery on the 27th because I would have to pay one month's storage whether I took delivery or not.

Mr. DRUMMOND said he would not call further evidence.

Mr. Bois did not propose to call any witnesses; he practically admitted the facts.

His LORDSHIP—Then we might have saved an hour.

Mr. Bois—The facts of the case with regard to the mistake mentioned is all I think I need explain. The steamer arrived on the 14th; and her manifest for the Customs was made out from the list of the cargo as it was put on board the ship. Some of the bills of lading when presented agreed with the boat notes. But it was

found that in some cases the shippers had split up the boat notes, and this created confusion in the Customs who could not pick out the particular lots as presented, and the result of this was that the Customs insisted on our putting in a new manifest. There was necessarily some trouble with this as we had to pick out each separate lot, and the result was that it was not finished till Tuesday the 21st ult., and as the witness stated, he was told in the Custom House on the 22nd that they were passed at 3.30 on the 21st, although he did not go to get them. As far as we were concerned everything was put straight on the afternoon of the 21st, and he had the 22nd, 23rd and 24th for taking delivery of his cargo—three whole days. And as the witness stated, if there was any delay, it arose with the Customs officer at the wharf who took the measurement on the 22nd and did not make up his measurements till the 24th. We say that this man did not urge the Customs officer to make up the measurements in time, or make him hurry with them, but he left the officer to do as he liked, and the result was that he did not get his duty memo. till the 25th ult. We did all we could and the plaintiff was not the only man for there were other people in the same position. This man had eleven bills of lading which he presented. We made out a list of the others who had goods on board, and these other people managed to take delivery of their goods in proper time, but this man did not and it was his own fault. (Mr. Bois here handed in a list showing that many consignees had taken delivery of their cargoes). They were practically all delivered on or before the 24th as your Lordship will see by the list, and it is pretty clear that this man had made up his mind that he would not take delivery; for several days before he was applying to the wharf to let him off the month's storage, and finding that he could not get them to do that, he now tries to make us pay. (Mr. Bois handed His Lordship the correspondence with Mr. Drummond on the subject). Practically as a general rule they have four or five days in which to take delivery, and here this man had three whole days, and we are not responsible for the Customs officer's delay. It was this man's duty to urge them and to hurry them up, and I say that the delay was not our fault.

His LORDSHIP—Whose fault was it about the mistake in the bill of lading?

Mr. Bois—The shipper's in Kobe; we do not see the bill of lading till the consignee brings it to us. These bills of lading were split up by the shippers, and we did our best to put them right, which entailed a delay of one day.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Bois said he did not think there was any use in calling witnesses.

His LORDSHIP—Except that it would be more or less important that you or some one else should prove that you did everything in your power.

Mr. Bois—We allow that his bill of lading was not countersigned till the 21st, but being countersigned on the 21st, it gave him ample time to take delivery.

Mr. DRUMMOND applied that he should be allowed to look over the correspondence put in, as with the exception of his own letter he had not seen the letters before. Having examined the correspondence, he referred to what he considered a strong passage in one letter written by Mr. Clarke of the Associated Wharves in which the writer said that if the consignee had applied for the goods on or before the 25th he could have had delivery, and the learned counsel contended that it was obvious from the evidence that the plaintiff could not have taken possession of his cargo before the 25th.

His LORDSHIP—He means if the proper documents had been through then.

Mr. DRUMMOND—Yes, but taken by itself it reads as if he could have got

delivery at any time he liked. Then with reference to Mr. Bois's last remarks, I think I am entitled to ask your Lordship to decide in favour of the plaintiff upon the simple ground that Mr. Bois, acting for the defendants, admits the correctness of the plaintiff's statement throughout. I submit that his statement shows he was prevented till the 21st or 22nd from getting the bill of lading so stamped that he could get on with the rest of the business. The mistake Mr. Bois said arose with the shippers in Kobe, but that I submit is a statement we cannot go upon, on the bare assertion. I think also that it is impossible for the shippers to divide up the cargo after the issue of the bills of lading.

Mr. Bois—It was not after the bills of lading were issued, but after the goods were shipped.

Mr. DRUMMOND further submitted that the shipowners were bound to have correct bills of lading and a correct manifest, and they had no right to allow shippers to go and make any changes they liked.

His LORDSHIP—What do you contend?

Mr. DRUMMOND—That the bills of lading ought to have agreed with the manifest, and if they did not, that they should have gone down at once and set it right; and if they had done this the plaintiff would have been able to get delivery by the night of the 24th; but instead of that he lost till the 21st till the manifest was put right and then he had not sufficient time to get the measurement and his duty memo, pay his duty, and get delivery. He had to lose two days instead, and the two days occupied in getting the measurement account would have been saved. When the measurement account was finished it was too late for him to do anything that day.

His LORDSHIP—He did not go back to the Custom House on the day when, as he was told next morning, it was ready for him at 3.30 p.m.

Mr. DRUMMOND—It was too late to do anything with it that day.

His LORDSHIP—It appears to me that there was a most needless delay on the part of the Custom House officers. I do not know how long it should take to make up the measurement account but it seems to me that there was a needless delay.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that the measurement of such a number of planks entailed a great deal of work, and there were usually a great number of people waiting to get their cargo through, there was an enormous amount of work and they had each to wait their turn.

Mr. Bois—It is not our fault that the customs have not a sufficient staff.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that the defendants should have known how long it would take to get the goods through in the ordinary course of business. There were an enormous number of planks to go through, and he submitted that the delay of two days, which had been admitted, prevented his client from getting delivery in time.

His LORDSHIP said it did not strike him that the plaintiff showed extreme diligence on his own part; when the bill of lading was put through he was out of the way, and did not go back till the Custom House clerk had gone. But he went back next day during office hours for it, whereas if he had got it the evening before he could have gone at once to pay the duty and clear the cargo.

Mr. DRUMMOND said the plaintiff had no power over the Customs officer and could not hurry him.

His LORDSHIP said that both parties were to blame and there was a mistake in the bill of lading for which some one was responsible. Looking at it as an arbitrator he really could not see that the failure to get delivery of the goods till after the 24th was due altogether to the defendants, and sitting as an arbitrator he thought there were undoubtedly faults on both sides, and that there should be no costs.

The claim was accordingly dismissed.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 18th June.
Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.,
Assistant Judge.
CHARGES OF DRUNKENNESS.

John Williams and Patrick Bagnall were put forward charged with being drunk and disorderly, there being also a charge of assaulting a 'richsa coolie against the second prisoner. All charges were fully proved and the prisoners were each sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, his Worship directing that 50 cents should be paid to the coolie.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

THE Custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful, drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either under-shoot or overshoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one

feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effects of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The griping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth is caused by foul matter

in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Oftentimes partially decayed food in stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects.

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TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 21, Bedford Square, London, W.C., England.

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Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 22nd June, 1889.

PIECE GOODS.—Business this week has been on a smaller scale than might have been expected in English Goods, considering the more favourable news that has been received from the North. It appears that rain has visited both the Newchwang and Tientsin districts, but to what extent, or whether it has been sufficient to be of any benefit to the crops, is not mentioned in the telegrams. The buyers for those ports, however, seem to have had some encouragement and, whether or not it is on positive orders or speculation, they have bought American goods to a fair extent at stiffening prices, and, judging by the purchases to arrive of a syndicate of dealers, they do not anticipate any decline of importance for the next few months. At the regular auctions prices have ruled steady on the whole. Woollen goods showing a decidedly firmer tendency. A little more movement is noticeable also in Bombay Yarns, although at low prices still; some have been taken for Japan, but looking at the dull state of the markets there, and the enormous stocks, the purchases must be purely speculative.

All connected with the Import Trade in China will hail with satisfaction the efforts the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce are making to bring about some reform in the system of conducting business with the Chinese, and to remedy the lax manner in which contracts are now carried out. Some such action is needed quite as much here as in the colony, to obviate the present style of the "head I win, tail you lose" sort of business the natives now carry on to a large extent, but it would probably be more difficult to form a plan of concerted action here, where the trade is so much larger and so many more interests are involved. Still something might be done and a step in the right direction would be a combined effort to regulate the supply in more reasonable lines. To do this it is absolutely necessary in the first place to ascertain accurately our position as regards stocks, at present it being only possible to make the roughest guesses. As this knowledge would be of mutual benefit to all interested in the trade, there should be no objection on the part of a single holder to comply with the request of the Chamber of Commerce, that will be made as usual, and give a complete return of stocks in their hands on the 30th inst. Such returns are seen only by the Secretary and are treated in the strictest confidence and there can, therefore, be no possible reason why Importers should object to declare, for instance, the weights of the *Shirtings* they hold, the information being most important, as the trade in 6-lb. *Shirtings* is just as distinct from that in 10-lb. makes as it is between *White Shirtings* and *Camlets*. A fairly reliable statement thus obtained might have some effect on manufacturers and shippers at home, who, not content with executing positive orders are upsetting the whole trade by consigning, apparently the surplusage of their mills, and literally swamping the markets, besides embarrassing the legitimate Importer on this side.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4 lbs.—Moderate sales are reported, aggregating a little over 20,000 pieces, namely:—*Black Dragon* £1.45, *Blue Globe* and *Blue Chi-a Woman* £1.52½/53, *Blue 3-Men* £1.59, *Two Flags* £1.68, *Blue Cash* £1.70, *Red Pagoda* £1.70 net, *Blue Old Man* £1.72½, *Red Tea Caddy* £1.75, *Five Boys* £1.76½, *Koong-bing Joss* £1.78, *Guardman* £1.80, and *Silver Scroll* £1.85. From these sales it is noticeable that the demand still runs on the better makes and rates keep pretty steady, but there are signs that the fine qualities are not in quite so much request. Common and medium have advanced at auction and look firmer.

6-lbs. and 7-lbs.—The market is stronger and these weights show further improvement at auction, except the two chops of the former at the Yuen-long auction, last week's extreme prices not being maintained. Privately 4,000 pieces *Eagle 5-lbs.* have been taken at £0.90 and small lots of much the same quality at about that figure, but it is difficult to get prices up to the equivalent of the auctions, even for good makes.

9.12 to 11-lbs.—The demand is slackening off for these goods, only about 12,000 pieces having found buyers, say 9.12-lbs. *Red Horse Head A* £2.12 net and *Two Flags* £2.15. 10-lbs. *Red 7-Children* £1.93, *Red Butterfly* £2.06, *Grasshopper BBB* £2.10, and *Silver Plate* £2.23, and in 11-lbs. *Huntsman* £2.31 and *Red Star P.M.C.* £2.42½. The best of the season is over now, and, though prices may keep steady for a time, we are not likely to see any improvement. At auction rates were slightly against sellers.

12-lbs.—36-inch.—Sales have continued on a fairly large scale, being again in the neighbourhood of 20,000 pieces, at hardening rates—the principle quotations being, *Two Lancers* £2.34, *John Bull 正正正* £2.46, *Koong-bing Two Stork* £2.47½, *Mandarin KK* £2.48, *Sun-lee Two Stork* £2.52, *Fancy 3 Dog* £2.54, *Blue Highlander* £2.56½, and *John Bull DDD* £2.59. Clearances have been good and the market is, altogether, decidedly strong.

White Shirtings.—There is still very little to report, perhaps slightly more enquiry and a tendency to higher prices, which is confirmed by the auction results, but privately rates are too unsatisfactory to lead to much business. A sale of *Blue Deer 64-reed* is reported at £1.88, and some fine goods, under *Mauve* and *Gold Dog* chop, at £2.25. Higher qualities are still in request, to a moderate extent, and small sales have been effected up to £3.62½. *White Irishes* are more enquired for and some best makes have been taken at £2.90 to £3.00.

T. Cloths.—7-lbs.—Transactions are small and prices unchanged, the few sales mentioned being—*Man and Elephant* £1.16, *Red Tiger* £1.22, *Red Dragon* £1.24 and *Gold Dragon* £1.37½. Auction rates are steady.

8-lbs.—Beyond the public sales, and a few *Pak wals* at £1.52½, nothing is published, prices still ruling irregularly. *Mandarin KK*, 39-inch 9 lb. goods, have realised £1.86.

Bombay makes continue to hang fire and one firm, at least, has commenced returning them to *Bombay*!

Drills.—*English.*—No demand, and the only sale reported is a few *Dragon XX* at £2.20.

American.—Sales of over 40,000 pieces have been made, at £2.61 net for *Booth Cock*, £2.67½ less 1 per cent. for *Massachusetts Flying Horse*, £2.66 net for *Stark Lion* and £2.77½ less 1 per cent. for *Pepperell Dragon*, the last "to arrive" within three months. At these rates the market looks firm and better prices can be obtained for "spot" P.M.C.D.

Jeans.—*English.*—The enquiry is improving and a fairly large sale of *Koong-bing Beaver* has been made at £1.93.

Sheetings.—*English.*—With *American* makes selling at low prices there is not much chance of moving these off in any quantity, and only very small sales have been made, at £2.15 for *Indian*, £2.37/39 for a *Dragon* chop and £2.52½ for *Old Man Head*.

American.—About 45,000 pieces have been taken for the Northern ports at stiffening prices, and the market at the close is decidedly firm. Sales are, *Blue Bat*, 12½-lbs., £2.22½, *Large Plug* £2.65, *Massachusetts Flying Horse* £2.67½/70 and *Indian Head* £2.77½, all less 1%.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—There is a little more enquiry and small sales have taken place at low rates.

Bombay.—A large business has been done in all counts for the Northern markets at low prices, 16s. showing a further decline of quite half a tael. Sales reported amount to 2,615 bales, as follows:—

No. 10s., 442 bales—*Kaiser-i-Hind* and *Moravjee* £49½, *Jadoojee*, *Ripon*, and *Lak nicks* £50, *M. l'etit* (Mill ticket) and *Mazagon* £51, *Connaught* £51.35 and *Alexandra* (Bullock) £51½.

No. 12s., 15 bales—*Sassoon* £53½.

No. 16s., 1,286 bales—*Lalji* £54, *Dobee Ghaut* £57, *Suzerain*, *Mundir*, *Kusira* and *Western India* £57½, *Framjee Petit* (250 bales) £58, *Alexandra* (Pagoda) £58½ and *E. D. Sassoon Dragon* (500 bales) £60½.

No. 20s., 872 bales—*Dholera* (Calcutta) and *Remington* (New Colaba) £56½, *Albert* £57½, *Swadeshi* and *Broach* £57½, *Anjud Bayh* £58, *Jubilee*, *Suzerain* and *Pulki* £58½, *Star of India* £58½, *Howard* £58½, *Connaught* (350 bales) £58½/59, *David Mill* (160 bales) £59½, and *Alexandra* (Bullock) £60.

Fancy Goods.—The market is very quiet and scarcely any sales have appeared. *Velvets* are in more request and look like improving, an advance of ½ cand. having been obtained since last week. *Velveteens* are weak and drooping. A sale of assorted *Cotton Lastings* has been made at £1.75, and a small business has been done in *Handkerchiefs* and *Towels* at low rates.

Woollen Goods.—An improvement has set in at length, and all goods have been in more request and gone better at auction. *Camlets* have regained from 1 to 2 mace on the principal colours at auction, and privately PPP have realised £9.55 for an assortment. *Long Ells* are a shade better and have also been placed privately in small quantities. *Lastings* have been sold at £7.35 for *Ewo No. 10* and there appears to be more enquiry for good No. 9, while at public sale rates are stronger. *Spanish Stripes* are improving gradually at auction, and have also been placed privately in fairly large quantities, at £0.42 for *Scarlet*, £0.43 for *Gentian*, £0.46 for *Purple* and *Ash* and £0.44½ for other colours, H chop. *Italians* are very dull and difficult to move. Nothing has been mentioned in *Russian Cloth*, but 144 pieces *Medium Cloth* have realised £0.72½ per yard for *Mandarin* 74-inches and *Woman* 72-inches, the assortment being 6 *Scarlet*, 5 *Black*, 6 *Gentian* and 54 *Dark Blue*, in each chop.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bieffel's Report:—There is very little to report to-day; the market has been even more depressed than last week, and in most articles there has been absolutely nothing doing. I refrain therefore from issuing a full report.

LEAD.—Rates have further declined. At auction on the 20th sales were made of 100 pigs L.B. at £4.10; 333 pigs at £4.05, and 100 pigs at £4.02½; 400 pigs *Eathoven* at £4.05, and 400 pigs at 34. Privately I hear that 50 tons L.B. have settled at £4. Stocks in hands of native speculators are about 700 tons, in foreign hands about 4,000 tons.

RAILROAD AND BAR IRON remains dull and inactive, and there are not any sales of round lots on record.

OLD IRON is in no better call, news from the northern ports continues unfavourable, and the demand from the other consuming districts is but limited.

YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—Sales of "spot" are reported at £16.25 to £16.50, and 3) cases 20 oz. *Vivians* are reported booked at £17.

COPPER SHEATHING has been quiet but fairly steady, stocks for the present being small.

JAPAN COPPER.—Sales are reported of some 200 piculs *Ore* at £13.50, and 500 piculs *Slabs* at £13.70.

DYES AND COLORS do not meet with much attention. Some 10,000 bottles, *Joss* chop, *Scarlet*, are reported sold at 6 candareens; 1,000 tins, *RR*, *Scarlet*, at 20 candareens, and 4,030 tins *Eosine* at 1½ candareens. Contracts for forward delivery of any importance have not been closed for some time past.

BUTTONS.—A sale of 60 cases No. 7 is reported at £27.

TOWELS.—Sales of *Huck* are about 6,000 dozen, 13½ x 26 to 15 x 29, at 20 to 23 candareens per dozen.

Kerosene Oil.—With the exception of a sale of 15,000 cases *Devoes*, "spot," at £1s. 1.50, nothing worth noting has occurred under this heading. Stocks are about 180,000 cases.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—*Malwa* (new) £40½, (old) £420, *Patna* (new) £382, *Benares* (new) £380.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—**BLACK.**—About one hundred musters have been placed on the market, consisting chiefly of undesirable chops which have been already offered in *Hankow*. The only settlement reported is a chop of *Hobow* at £1½ per picul, but a small business has been done at the close, particulars of which have not yet been made public.

STOCK.—24,308 half-chests, against 7,643 half-chests in 1888-1889.

GREEN.—The market for *Pingweys* was opened on the 12th inst. at about last year's rates, and about 13,000 half-chests have changed hands at from £13.35 a £33½ per picul. The quality of the crop is superior to last season's in liquor, but inferior in make.

STOCK.—15,376 half-chests against 12,615 half-chests in 1888-1889.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS.

From the commencement of the season to date.

	1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Black.	Green.	Black.	Green.
To Great Britain.....	17,478,027 lbs.	47,672	27,665,714 lbs.	15,067
Russia direct.....	10,994,865 "	10,994,865 "	8,115,373 "	8,115,373 "
America.....	942,150 "	127,655	604,129 "	153,464

The following comparative lists of settlements of first-crop teas will show the large proportion taken by Russian buyers:—

Shippers of Tea from Hankow, 17th June, 1889.

	Chops. Half-Chests.		Chops. Half-Chests.			Chops. Half-Chests.		Chops. Half-Chests.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.		1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Adamson, Bell & Co.....	98	23,654	94	34,269	Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.	197	93,511	142	72,370
Anderson, Robert & Co.	107	31,878	57	20,254	Popoff & Co.	130	52,394	83	29,406
Butterfield & Swire	35	7,414	15	4,579	Ramsay, H. F. & Co.	28	14,737	7	3,979
Craven, C. & Co.	100	26,290	57	22,314	Reid, Evans & Co.	72	23,512	72	23,558
Deacon, F. S. & Co.	118	44,709	88	43,929	Rudewald & Co.	17	7,324	18	9,059
Drysdale, Ringer & Co.	60	15,679	78	27,894	Russell & Co.	50	13,841	37	13,037
Evans, Pugh & Co.	111	40,544	133	53,473	Speshiloff & Co.	48	26,955	54	30,969
Gamman & Co.	122	36,634	107	38,576	Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.	204	93,363	118	62,513
Gordon Bros. & Co.	136	34,480	108	37,598	Turner & Co.	24	6,468	16	5,094
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	54	28,082	80	35,844	Turnbull, Howie & Co.	50	15,149	43	14,705
King, W. W. & Co.	75	15,650	65	18,170	Welch, Lewis & Co.	38	13,123	29	11,115
Maitland & Co.	54	18,696	107	37,262					
Major Bros. & Co.	47	18,935	71	23,187					
						1,981	703,065	1,679	673,154

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's Circular:—London telegrams quote—Silk steady. *Blue Elephant* 13s.

RAW SILKS.—Prices advanced £12½ per picul early in the week, and for some favourite chops an additional £2½ has since been paid, the market closing quiet but steady for *Best No. 4* and 4½ *Taates*, whilst silks of the *Gold Kilin* class are offering on easier terms.

Actual settlements for this mail are within 2,000 bales, but in the figures given below we have included the whole of the contracts and settlements reported since the new season commenced.

As far as we can ascertain total settlements since the market opened are about 7,500 bales Tattles, 300 bales Hangchows, 800 bales Kahings, 350 bales Chincooms, 700 bales 9x12 Moss and 200 bales Skeins, in addition to Rereels and Wild Silks, or say 11,000 bales in all. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 14th to the 21st June, are about 7,000 bales of White Silks, 15 piculs of Yellow Silks and 165 piculs of Wild Silks.

RE-REELS.—Settlements of and contracts for Filatures and Re-reels are about 350 bales, including over 100 bales of Re-reels at £370, 360 and 350 for Good Market Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Dealers are now asking £10 per picul higher, owing to the advance in Raw Silks.

WILD SILKS.—Sales are about 100 piculs at £128½ to £137½ for ordinary to best Tusseh Raw.

WASTE SILKS.—There are no arrivals of the new Waste. Only a small business seems to be doing inland owing to the high prices wanted.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—Purchases include 1,000 pieces at £2.45 for 21/22 oz. goods.

Purchases include:—**Tsatiees.**—Black Lion III at £412½, III½ at £400, Red Pagoda II at £400, III at £382½, Mountain I at £395, II at £377½, Bird "Fung-ling" at £377½, Bird "Chun-ling" at £355, Kuekee's Kin-hock at £377½, Kin-ling at £355, Gold Elephant at £357½, S.S.S. at £352½, S.S.S. S. at £342½, Gold Kilin at £335, Siebing's Quong-long at £332½. **HANGCHOW TSATLEE.**—Pagoda "Ting-fung" at £340, Lily Flower "Lauchar" at £342½, "Lau-hock" at £327½, "Lau-ping" at £317½. **TAYSAM.**—White Kahings Gold Lion "Ting-how" at £360, Tong-yuen "Tinghow" at £335, Green Kahings M. at £325, MM at £310, 9/12 Moss, Single Butterfly at £332½, Double Butterfly I at £317½, Gold Eagle SSSS at £235, Skeins Two Man chop II at £290, III at £277½. **YELLOW SILKS.**—Fooyang at £245, Meeyang at £245, Szechong at £205. **TUSSAH.**—Raw at £128½ α £137½. **RE-REELD TSATLEE.**—Market I at £380, II at £370.

	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Settlements for this mail †	2,000	300	1,500	1,000	100	1,200 bales.
" for the season †	11,000	1,000	4,500	3,000	600	5,000 "
Stock	2,000	3,000	6,500	8,000	4,600	6,000 "
Total Arrivals	13,000	4,000	11,000	11,000	5,200	11,000 "

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	131	1,767	1,893	27	...	53	1,978 bales.
" Yellow	...	35	35	...	...	5	40 "
" Wild	364	411	775	...	...	...	775 "
"	495	2,213	2,708	27	...	58	2,793 "
Against in 1888-89	395	191	586	37	11	68	702 "
" 1887-88	632	2,343	2,975	11	35	65	3,086 "
Export—Waste Silk	845	77	922	...	...	...	922 piculs.
" Cocoons	493	...	493	...	...	29	522 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 66 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

to Continent.

Shares.—The business of the week comprises Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares at 173 per cent. premium 174, 175, 176 and 177; Shanghai Tug-boats at £83, 82½ and 82; North-China Insurances at £335, 'China Traders' at \$81½, and Straits at \$24; Hongkong Fire at \$382½ for 30th inst. and 380 for cash, China Fires at \$86 for cash and 86½ and 86 for 30th inst., and Straits Fires at \$18; Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares at £208 and 210, and Footings at £90 for cash and 85 for 31st December; Shanghai Cargo-boats at £170; Land Investments at £22 and 22½; Perak Sugars at £23½ and 24½; Sheridan Mines at £225 for 31st August and 215 and 218½ for cash, and Selama Tins, \$5 paid up, at \$9.

Exchange has fluctuated ½d. during the week and a moderate business has been transacted in Sterling. In Rupees little has been done, Bar Silver is 42d. Council drafts were allotted at 1/4 Post and 1/4 Telegraphic Transfers. Native interest is 5 mace, equal to 15½ per cent. per annum.

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 21st June comprised the following Goods:—

For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings.....18,575 pcs.	against 18,655 pcs.	and 27,395 pcs.	Velvets.....30 pcs.	against 30 pcs.	and pos.
White Shirtings... 8,520 "	" 9,470 "	" 9,120 "	Velveteens....." "	" " "	" " "
T.Cloths..... 6,495 "	" 5,700 "	" 3,880 "	Cotton Yarn.....bales	" " "	" " "
Drills, English..... 570 "	" 795 "	" 390 "	Camlets..... 1,150 pcs.	" 1,160 "	" 970 pos.
Jeans..... 150 "	" 420 "	" 460 "	Long Ellis..... 380 "	" 660 "	" 200 "
Sheetings, English 400 "	" 480 "	" 1,240 "	Lastings..... 460 "	" 540 "	" 700 "
Turkey Reds....." "	" " "	" 530 "	Spanish Stripes... 450 "	" 492 "	" 570 "

PIECE GOODS.

At Nie-kie, 15th inst.
T.Cloths.—8-lbs.—600 pieces; Red Fish £1.11/12½, One Butterfly £1.79½, Three do. £1.91½, Four do. £2.02½, Five do. £2.13½, and Six do. £2.20.

Bombay T.Cloths.—7-lbs.—74 pieces; Flying Horse £1.13.

White Shirtings.—50 pieces; Blue Joss £2.45.

White Shirtings.—110 pieces; 舊秋 £0.88½/89½.

White Muslins.—200 pieces; No chop £0.44½.

Velvets.—22-in.—Black 30 pieces; Lion and Flag £0.11½.

At Takoo, 18th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—650 pieces; Silver Steamboat £1.20½/21.

8.4-lbs.—2,000 pieces; Blue Eagle £1.31, Man Horse and Spear £1.39½/40, and Blue Dragon £1.75½/75½.

T.Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,425 pieces; Man Horse and Spear M.T. No. 1 £1.21½/22, Silver Steamboat £1.36½/37, and Silver Dragon £1.45.

8-lbs.—1,740 pieces; Man Horse and Spear M.T. No. 2 £1.27½/28½, do. No. 1 £1.36½/37, Silver Steamboat £1.51/51½, and Silver Dragon £1.65/67½.

At E-wo, 19th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—5-lb.—500 pieces; Red Peacock £0.89/89½.

7-lbs.—350 pieces; Red Peacock £1.17, and Black Tea Caddy XX £1.29½.

8.4-lbs.—3,600 pieces; Blue 2-Duck £1.51½/53½, Black Tea Caddy XX £1.53½/53½, Blue 3-Duck £1.58½/59, Red Crab £1.65½, Blue Crab £1.69½/69½, Blue Tea Caddy DDD £1.83½ and Blue 2 Tea Caddy £1.93½/94.

10-lbs.—1,450 pieces; Red Crab £1.98½/99½, Blue Crab XX £2.00½/00½, Blue Tea Caddy XX £2.03, Blue Tea Caddy CC £2.16, and Blue Tea Caddy DDD £2.22½/23½.

11-lbs.—250 pieces; Blue 2 Tea Caddy £2.27½/28½.

T.Cloths.—7-lbs.—600 pieces; Red Peacock £1.00½/01 and Red Tea Caddy £1.20½/21.

8-lbs.—400 pieces; Red Tea Caddy £1.30½/30½.

At Yuen-fong, 20th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—500 pieces; Two Man £1.03, and Blue 3-Students £1.04½.

7-lbs.—1,950 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.26½/26½, Blue 4-Sister £1.38½, and Blue 3-Students £1.42½.

8.4-lbs.—3,565 pieces; Two Man £1.37½, House £1.39½, Blue Britannia £1.42/42½, Blue 3-Students £1.57, Blue Double Shield £1.63½, Painted 3-Students £1.80½ and Five Brother £1.84½/85.

10-lbs.—1,750 pieces; Red Emperor's Birthday £2.00½, Red Britannia £1.99½, Red 3-Students £2.05/05½, and Red 4-Sister £2.20½/20½.

10 12-lbs.—500 pieces; Gold Britannia £2.32½/32½.

11-lbs.—1,000 pieces; Painted 3-Students £2.43.

12-lbs.—510 pieces; Loo-Loo-Toong £2.29½, Soldier £2.43½, and Nine Lions £2.47.

White Shirts.—64-reed, 3,610 pieces; *House* bright \$1.44, and dull \$1.44, *Blue Double Lighthouse* bright \$1.49/49, and dull \$1.47/48, *Blue Running Deer* \$1.69/70, and *Black and Gold 3-Students* \$1.73.
 72-reed, —4,820 pieces; *White and Gold 3-Students* \$1.86/87, *Red Two-Sister* \$1.88, *Red Double Lighthouse* bright \$1.93/94, dull \$1.93/93, and *Red and Gold Star* bright \$2.09, dull \$2.11/11.
T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—720 pieces; *Blue Lion* \$1.20, *Red Double Shield* \$1.23, and *Red 3-Students* \$1.36/36.
 8-lbs.—900 pieces; *Blue Lion* \$1.32, *Eagle XX* \$1.45/45, and *Painted 3-Students* \$1.68.
Drills.—English, 14-lbs.—390 pieces; *Black Flag Chief* \$1.61, *Britannia* \$2.46/46, and *Old Man Head* \$2.56.
 15-lbs.—180 pieces; *Running Deer* \$2.07/07.
Sheetings.—English, 14-lbs.—450 pieces; *Lion and Cloud* \$2.11/12, and *Old Man Head* \$2.58/59.
Jeans.—English, 8-lbs.—150 pieces; *Two Squirrel* \$1.81.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dk. Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Purple.	Black.	*Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Light, Mid., "	Sales, Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Nix-ke, 15th June.													
S. St'pes, B.T.I., p.yd.	0.42.85/42.9	0.41.95	0.43.05	0.44/44.1	.....	0.45	...	...	...	46 1/2 46.3	...	{0.44} {0.43.8	
Sales, pcs. ...	72	6	6	12*	.....	6	...	...	...	12*	...	30	144
E-wo, 19th inst.													
Clets, Man Horse, p.p.	9.21/25	.....	9.16	9.07/08	9.03	...	...	...	...	...	8.87	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	100	.....	30	20*	30	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	200
" Boar, p.p.c. ...	8.70/71	.....	8.75	8.70/75	8.73	...	...	...	...	...	8.72	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	50	.....	10	20*	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	100
Long Ellis, H.D.B. p.p.	4.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" 2 Phoenix pcs.	4.86/87	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
S. St'pes, S'gle Phoenix	0.39.8/39.9	0.42 1/2	0.41.1/41.4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	0.45	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	96	6	72	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	6*	...	...	180
YOUNG-FONG, 20th inst.													
Camlets, S.S.G. p.p.c.	9.85/87 1/2	9.75/77 1/2	9.92 1/2/95	.....	{9.95} {10.22}	9.70	...	...	9.87 1/2	...	9.65/67 1/2	9.95/97 1/2	
Sales, pcs. ...	140	70	100	.....	30	10*	...	...	10	...	20	20*	400
" G.G.M., p.p.c.	10.20	9.92 1/2	9.97 1/2	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	9.72 1/2	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	20	10	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	50
" S.S.H., p.p.c.	9.52 1/2/55	9.30/35	9.87 1/2/90	10.00	9.87 1/2	...	...	...	9.77 1/2	10.20	9.57 1/2	9.72 1/2/75	
Sales, pcs. ...	130	80	80	10*	20	...	...	...	10	10	20	20*	400
Long Ellis, G.G.L., p.p.	5.04/05	.....	.....	5.31	4.96	...	...	5.11	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	120	.....	.....	20	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	180
Lastings, G.G.R., p.p.c.	.....	.....	8.10	.....	.....	...	...	...	8.37 1/2/40	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	260
" F.F.R., p.p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6.80	...	...	7.30	
Sales, pcs. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	160	...	...	40*	200
S. St'pes, T.T.B. p.yd.	0.46	0.49	0.46 1/2	0.49 1/2	0.45 1/2	...	...	...	0.46 1/2	...	0.46 1/2	0.49/49 1/2	
Sales, pcs. ...	60	12	6	6*	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	24	126

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

DUTY.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

DUTY.

G. E. GRAY SHIRTINGS—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	Tls. m. c.	PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	Tls. m. c.
6-lbs 39-in 38 1/2 yds. nom. v. pc.	0.8 1/2	1.0 1/4		50/52	1.15	1.60	0.0.7 per 30 yd.
7-lbs	1.05	1.45		Special	2.50	3.15	
8 1/2-lbs	1.20	2.00			3.50	3.80	
10 Eagle and XX	1.90	1.93		TURKEY REDS—			
9 to 9 1/2-lbs	1.65	1.90		24-yd 1 1/2 to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom. v. pc.	0.60	1.35	0.1.5 per pce.
9 1/2 to 10-lbs	1.80	2.40		Best	1.45	2.50	
Dewhurst's, Best	2.22	.....		VELVETS—Black, 22-in, nom. v. yd.	0.10	0.15	0.1.8 per pce.
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in.	2.10	2.65		VELVETENS—Black, 18-in	0.10	0.15	0.1.5 "
12-lbs American 32/56 in.	2.20	2.60	0.0.8 per pce.	26-in	0.18	0.18	
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				BLUE DENIMS	0.03	0.04	5 percent ad. val.
56-rd. 40-yd 36-in nom. v. pc.	1.25	1.35		DIMITIES—12-yd 37-in	0.90	1.20	0.0.6 1/2 per pce.
60-reed	1.30	1.80		41-in	1.00	1.60	
64	1.35	1.45		MUSLINS—12-yd 42-in	0.45	0.60	0.0.3 1/2 "
64 " Best and 60-reed	1.80	2.00		YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28/32	75.00	80.00	0.7.0 per pol
72 to 80-reed	1.80	2.40		Bombay 16/20	54.00	63.00	
Best	2.10	3.60		CAMLETS—English, SS Scarlet v. pc.	8.50	10.00	
DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs v. pc.	2.50	2.85		GG	.....	10.20	
English, 14 to 15-lbs	1.40	2.00	0.1.0 "	SSG	9.85	9.87 1/2	
Good to Finest	1.90	2.85		HDB nom.	.....	.....	0.0.5
Dutch, 14 to 14 1/2-lbs nom.	2.00	2.40		CPH	.....	.....	
JEANS, Dh., 30-yd 30-in 8 1/2-lbs v. pc.	1.50	1.80	0.0.7 1/2 "	Dutch, 33 to 2 1/2-in nom.	15.00	18.00	
English, 8 to 8 1/2-lbs	1.30	1.90		Do. 37-in	7.25	23.00	
American " Beaver, nom.	1.90	.....		MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS	0.45	1.40	
SHEETINGS—				SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted	0.30	0.55	
Am., 40-yd 36/38-in 14-lb. nom. v. pc.	2.25	2.85	0.0.8 "	HH	0.51	.....	
Eng., " 14 to 16-lb.	1.50	2.80		HDB Se'let	.....	.....	0.1.2
T-CLOTHS—				TTE	0.45 1/2	0.46	
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom. v. pc.	0.75	1.05		BTI	0.42 1/2	.....	
7-lbs	0.85	1.20		CPH	0.42 1/2	0.43	
6-lbs Mexican	1.00	1.10	0.0.4 "	LONG ELLS—			
7-lbs	1.00	1.35		Scarlet, 24-yd GG	5.00	5.05	
7-lbs Mexican Special chops	1.25	1.75		HH	5.20	5.30	
8 to 8 1/2-lbs	1.35	1.95		CPH nom.	4.95	5.00	
Better kinds and XX nom.	1.65	2.00	0.0.8 "	UU	5.10	.....	
HANDKERCHIEFS—				HDB	4.90	4.95	
Blue, 28 to 32-in	0.32 1/2	0.57	0.0.2 1/2 per doz.	V	5.00	.....	
Brown	0.36	0.40		Dove, nom.	5.02 1/2	.....	0.0.4 1/2
SCOTED SHIRTINGS—White. v. pc.	1.80	2.00	0.1.0 per pce.	Sundries	3.50	5.40	
Dyed, nom.	2.00	2.45	0.1.5 "	Assorted, HH	nom.	.....	
BROCADES—White, 40-yd	1.85	2.00	0.1.0 "	CPH	.....	.....	
Dyed	2.20	2.45	0.1.5 "	GG	.....	.....	
DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd, nom.	2.25	3.50	0.2.0 "	UU	.....	.....	
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	1.85	2.20	0.1.5 "	LANSTINGS, 30-yd	5.00	9.30	0.0.5
CHINTZ—Assorted 28-in, 28-yds, v. pc.	0.80	1.40		CRAP LUSTRES, 30-yd nom.	2.75	6.50	
Blue	0.95	1.15	0.0.7 per pce.	CRAP LUSTRES	.....	.....	
Brown	0.95	1.12		PLAIN LUSTRES, Black	2.75	3.40	0.2.0 per pol.
Scarlet	1.00	1.25		ORLEANS—Figured, 30-yd	2.10	2.75	
				Special Colors & Patterns	2.50	3.30	

Per Chang of 141 inches.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 20th June, 1889, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 135 to 140, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chungking.	Tientsin.	Swatow.	Pootung.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hioogo.	Yokohama.	Coria.	Local.	Muziris.
Grey Shirtings †	19,761	1,120	23,035	4,800	4,225	16,505	...	15,885	535	380	...	...	975	1000	...	11,000	1,340
T-Cloths, 32-in.	2,885	2,285	1,625	385	1,245	1,480	...	3,780	150	775	...	...	200	...	...	4,700	3,805
36-in.	1,924	...	390	...	720	100	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	650
White Shirtings	1,034	83	1,490	600	605	9,523	...	7,660	...	200	...	200	150	...	...	5,500	500
Drills, English & Dutch	75	...	355	60	...	1,610	...	720	375	15	150	...	30	...	...	150	990
American	210	...	255	...	...	725	...	4,290	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
Jeans, English & Dutch	120	...	...	...	...	100	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheetings, English	120	...	540	2,190	1,050	1,620	...	2,150	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	390
American	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,285	4,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
Dyed Shirtings	100	...	3,662	30	50	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Brocades & Sp. Stripes, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demasks, Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	210	...	870	60	160	808	...	1,630	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Printed T-Cloths	170	...	620	180	50	518	...	790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Printed Twills	...	...	84	...	...	60	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	...	150	350	50	590	450	...	1,230	...	350	...	...	...	...	150	450	77
Velvets	30	...	60	30	50	200	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	90	...
Handkerchiefs	400	...	1,100	200	200	2,140	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	300
Muslins	200	...	350	...	...	450	...	360	...	300	...	...	...	...	5800	500	200
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	...	...	...	...	105	...	225	234	...	...	...	...	342	...	...	...	...
English	...	...	6	...	9	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	21	...	...
Spanish Stripes	...	...	30	...	186	168	...	66	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
Medium and Broad Cloths	...	...	6	...	...	115	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Camlets	30	20	30	10	330	1,370	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Long Ells	...	...	40	60	260	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Lastings	...	...	40	...	60	700	...	30	20	20	...	...	...	...	160	140	...
Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italians	...	...	120	80	70	950	...	150	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...
Lustres, Plain	60	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Figured Orleans	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	60
Lustres, Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	371	...	166	...	70	540	...	...	38	...	...	126	140	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	1,242	...	630	13	92	349	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED
ON THE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE RETURNS,
OF 1ST JAN., 1889.

Goods.	As above.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1889.	Against last year to 21st June.	For the Week.	For the year from 1st Jan., 1889.	Against last year to 21st June.	*At date Estimated.	Against 21st June 1888.
Grey Shirtings †	100,561	2,748,558	3,028,937	192,077	3,059,893	2,876,419	1,270,654	740,320
T-Cloths, 32-in.	23,315	675,830	706,686	30,780	650,116	746,827	420,556	318,951
36-in.	8,034	167,208	94,845	10,310	252,636	173,365	227,183	150,315
White Shirtings	27,545	926,416	915,700	48,968	936,795	1,242,236	587,620	534,682
Drills, English and Dutch	4,530	135,128	153,450	11,177	241,289	252,694	368,366	176,271
American	7,070	135,013	137,640	750	328,725	240,740	196,737	103,365
Jeans, English and Dutch	1,720	62,737	66,044	2,480	43,529	87,703	22,812	69,144
American	...	640	5,825	...	...	9,000	...	21,095
Sheetings, English	8,660	254,778	457,727	4,980	178,905	563,429	428,091	300,042
Am.	29,330	625,160	422,676	4,000	407,125	832,250	575,650	548,564
Dyed Shirtings	4,322	91,070	76,781	5,039	55,602	117,455	10,496	46,955
Bro. & Spot. Shirts, White	...	1,647	100	...	1,006	2,003	409	1,903
Dyed	150	16,139	17,965	500	12,876	23,088	4,117	7,483
Demasks, Dyed	...	130	520	...	12	1,132	242	612
Chintzes	4,214	129,626	134,900	5,440	80,269	202,431	193,539	82,732
Printed T-Cloths	2,628	77,501	88,064	859	38,863	100,615	...	284,394
Printed Twills	544	42,017	44,017	3,211	34,170	93,578	89,495	72,711
Turkey Red Shirtings	3,847	195,433	190,659	16,507	182,495	215,261	166,249	104,762
Velvets	710	15,730	11,900	181	10,655	26,718	17,816	36,300
Velveteens	159	6,192	7,387	720	7,285	9,325	9,712	7,849
Handkerchiefs	10,040	226,864	151,185	15,218	185,336	347,890	208,347	394,637
Muslins	8,160	148,493	167,105	14,070	190,358	288,678	180,724	148,549
Dimities	...	100	630	...	9	758	1,882	2,401
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	906	79,562	75,551	1,863	79,433	81,643	15,360	14,847
English	618	19,311	25,044	393	14,885	26,575	12,641	5,819
Spanish Stripes	566	16,541	18,227	1,152	20,260	27,554	23,256	26,036
Medium and Broad Cloths	194	8,307	10,177	43	8,117	15,111	28,310	26,476
Camlets	1,860	41,186	44,268	3,160	53,685	41,748	33,309	32,480
Long Ells	720	30,756	27,189	3,680	45,140	39,157	32,024	26,448
Lastings	1,170	48,736	54,258	2,401	56,610	75,530	73,825	70,276
Crape	20	980	730	...	820	500	720	370
Cotton Lastings & Italians	1,900	230,699	297,520	11,175	152,188	652,888	413,601	556,253
Lustres, Plain	180	2,126	979	...	2,202	3,048	616	2,119
Figured Orleans	226	13,525	16,069	40	8,957	17,456	25,926	29,985
Lustres, Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,680	...
Lead in Pigs	1,451	81,113	54,295	4,427	127,977	84,757	86,816	45,344
Iron—Nail Rod	2,641	80,533	59,626	7,560	125,810	104,622	166,419	81,829

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Coromandel, Sachsen and Glenearn.*

Import Cargoes declared during interval: *Glenorchy, Mount Lebanon, Patroclus, Ava, Ching Wo* and additional ex *Ozus, Glenartney and Neckar.*

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

22ND JUNE, 1889.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 4s. 2½d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 2½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 2½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 3½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 3½d. Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 3½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 3½d. On Paris—Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 5.37; 6 months' sight, 5.40. On New York—Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 95½. On Hongkong—Bank demand, 27½%. On Bombay—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 312½; Calcutta, Rs. 312½. Bullion—Gold Bar, Peking 978 touch, £229 75. Bar Silver, 111.20. Mexican Dollars, £74 4. Copper Cash, 1,410. Native Interest, mace 0.4 5.

SHARES.

BANKS.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares were rather neglected in the early part of the week, a few cash shares changing hands at 174 per cent. premium. A demand has since set in, and cash shares have been placed at 175, 176, 177 and 178 per cent. premium. New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ltd.—Gold warrants are obtainable at £10.15.0 and the current rate of exchange.

SHIPPING.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares have been sold at £83 to £82 for cash.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Business has been done in China Traders at \$80½ to \$81½, in North-Chinas at £335, and Straits at \$24. China Traders are obtainable at \$82, and North-Chinas at £335, Yangtzes are wanted at £95½.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkongs have been sold at \$380 cash and \$382½ for delivery on 30th June. Sales of Chinas have been booked at \$86 cash, and \$86½ to \$86 for delivery on 30th June. Straits Fires have been placed at \$18, and are wanted at that rate.

WHARVES.—Business is reported in S. & H. Wharf shares at £210 cash, and Footings at £85 for 31st December. We quote £82 as the equivalent cash rate.

MINING.—Sheridans have changed hands at £215 to £218½, and Selamas, \$5 paid up, at \$9.

CARGO BOATS.—Shanghais have been sold at £170.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Business has been done in Perak Sugar Cultivation shares at £23½ to £24½, and in Land Investment shares at £22½. Shanghai Waterworks shares are wanted at present quotations.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.	Tails.	
<i>Banks.</i>											
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	60,000	\$125	\$125	\$4,300,000	\$59,874.67	31 Dec. 88	* £1½	25 Feb. 89	178 ½ pr.	253.67	
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.	54,700	£10	£10	£115,002.72	.....	31 Mar. 87	* 3 %	22 Feb. 89	£10½	50.75	
<i>Shipping.</i>											
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	.....	£2,488.76	31 Dec. 88	11 3 %	11 Jan. 89	...	82	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	£30,000.00	£1,922.89	31 Dec. 87	+ 5 %	23 July 88	...	40	
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	\$1,000	\$1,000	.....	£43,500.00	31 Dec. 88	* 6 %	12 Feb. 89	...	400	
China Shippers' Mutual S.N.Co.	7,662	£20	£13	£33,425.90	£2,826.10	31 Dec. 87	+ £4.97	1 Jun. 89	£13	61.78	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co.	2,500	£100	£100	£20,000.00	£23,582.97	31 Dec. 88	* 5 %	8 Feb. 88	...	150	
<i>Docks.</i>											
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£18,000	£157.21	31 Dec. 88	* 3 ½ %	17 Jan. 89	...	400	
Footung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£112,458.70	31 Dec. 88	* 5 %	14 Jan. 88	...	78	
<i>Gas.</i>											
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	£70,000.00	£2,254.96	31 Dec. 88	* 6 %	10 Jan. 89	...	195	
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£19,647.18	£89.90	31 Dec. 88	* 6 %	1 Mar. 89	...	156	
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>											
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited.	24,000	\$83.32	\$25	\$650,000.00	\$261,119.28	30 Apr. 88	20 %	4 Sept. 88	\$81.50	59.49	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$200	\$50	\$320,000.00	\$257,780.36	31 Dec. 88	+ £26.83	27 Apr. 89	...	335	
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$696,500.00	\$484,923.17	30 June 88	+ 20 %	17 Oct. 88	\$102.50	74.82	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$139,610.62	.....	3 Apr. 89	* 3 ½ %	18 Jan. 89	...	95.50	
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$28,711.50	\$15,285.84	31 Dec. 87	- 3 %	2 Apr. 88	\$160	126.80	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$304,000.00	\$487,321.48	30 Sep. 88	+ 10 %	8 Jan. 89	\$120	87.60	
Straits Insurance Co., Limited..	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$115,000	\$113,000.00	31 Dec. 88	* 5 %	18 Apr. 89	\$24	17.52	
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>											
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,031,486	\$326,787.88	31 Dec. 88	+ 33 %	4 Mar. 89	\$380	277.40	
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited ..	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$650,000	\$163,443.29	31 Dec. 88	+ 25 %	6 Mar. 89	\$86	62.78	
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd..	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$13,000.00	\$54,215.25	31 Dec. 88	+ 8 %	1 Mar. 89	\$18	13.14	
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd....	29,176	\$100	\$20	\$11,875.91	\$132,507.27	31 Dec. 88	+ 5 ½ %	27 Apr. 89	\$16.50	12.05	
<i>Wharfs.</i>											
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co....	2,867	£100	£100	\$87,589.75	£1,786.71	31 Dec. 88	- 7 %	27 Feb. 89	...	210	
But's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company ...	2,100	£50	£50	\$3,449.46	£1844.31	31 Oct. 87	* 3 ½ %	18 May 89	...	37.50	
Footung Wharf & Godown Co.	2,300	£100	£100	£12,000	£1,949.08	31 Dec. 88	+ 4 %	6 Feb. 89	...	82	
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited...	17,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$2,755.25	31 Dec. 88	+ 5 %	6 Mar. 89	\$191	139.43	
<i>Mining.</i>											
Sheridan Mining Co.	2,800	£100	£100	\$29,125.85	.....	31 Jan. 89	11 %	23 Apr. 89	...	218.50	
Mendota Mining Co.	3,000	£100	£100	\$26,107.90	.....	31 Jan. 89	£3	31 Dec. 87	...	205	
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.....	120,000	\$5	\$5	.....	.....	.....	First year.	...	\$6	4.38	
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.....	20,000	\$5	\$5	.....	.....	.....	First year.	...	\$9	6.57	
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>											
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	\$3,003.47	\$2,834.25	31 Dec. 88	* 4 %	5 Mar. 89	...	170	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	£100	£100	£2,000.00	£1,781.79	31 Dec. 88	+ 3 %	28 Feb. 89	...	51	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.,	6,000	£20	£20	£5,000.00	£1,304.90	31 Dec. 87	+ 7 %	12 Mar. 89	£29	139.20	
New Shares	1,200	£20	£15	.....	.....	.....	+ 7 %	12 Mar. 89	£24	113.50	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	£12,333.69	31 Dec. 88	None.	...	...	24.25	
Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£15,000.00	3 Feb. 89	£24	1 May 88	...	28	
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	667	\$100	\$100	.....	\$4,247.63	31 Dec. 88	.....	.....	\$125	91.25	
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.	300	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	...	...	100	
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd...	20,000	£50	£20	.....	.....	.....	do.	...	...	22.50	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	do.	...	\$117.50	87.89	

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1882	£ 60,000.00	£ 20,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Dec. & June.	£102 nom.
Do. 1885	£ 45,000.00	£ 45,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Do.	£105 "
Do. 1885	£ 30,000.00	£ 30,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Do.	£105 "
Do. 1888	£ 70,000.00	£ 70,000.00	£ 100	6 %	Do.	£103 "
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures	£ 300,000	£ 238,000	£ 100	7 %	Quarterly	£106 (a) £512.64
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884	\$1,394,700.14	\$976,290.10	\$ 500	8 %	30th June.	\$515 (a) £375.95
Do. do. 1884	\$1,594,700.14	\$1,315,760.11	\$ 500	8 %	15th Oct.	\$515 (a) £375.95
Do. do. 1886	\$ 767,500.00	\$751,200.00	\$ 250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	£287½ (a)

* For half-year. † For quarter year. ‡ For year. § A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.